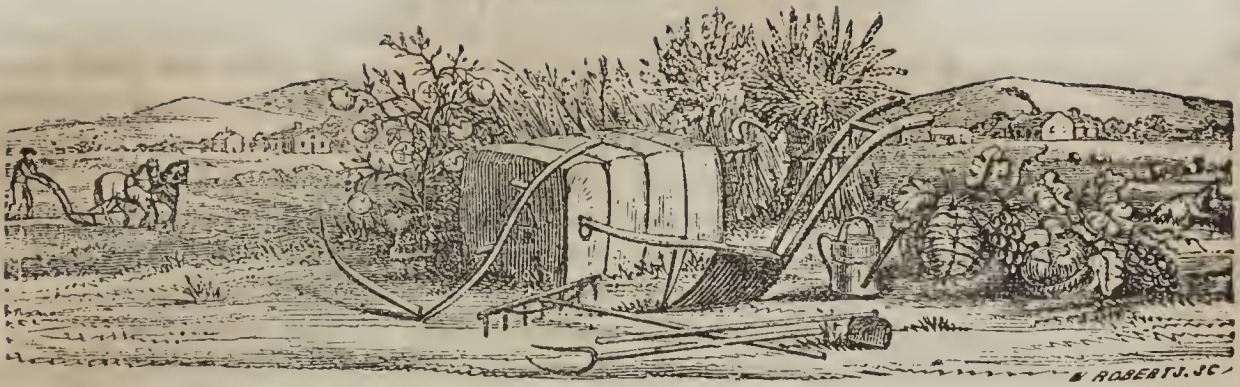


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

Vol. VII.

PENDLETON, S. C., DECEMBER, 1856.

No. XII.

The Farmer and Planter

IS ISSUED MONTHLY AT PENDLETON, SO. CA.,

BY GEORGE SEABORN,

Editor and Proprietor.

S. W. LEWIS, Publisher.

TERMS:

1 copy, one year (invariably in advance)	\$1 00.
6 copies one year	5 00.
25 copies one year	20 00.
100 copies one year	75 00.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rates of seventy-five cents a square, (twelve lines or less,) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one.

Liberal deductions will be made to liberal advertisers.

The postage on the Farmer and Planter is anywhere in the State, three-fourths of a cent, and out of the State one cent and a half per quarter.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Pomological and Horticultural Society.

MR. EDITOR:—Knowing the interest that you feel in the arts of Pomology and Horticulture, I have thought it would not be unacceptable to have an account of the success of a Society formed with the view of promoting these arts.

Some time in August last, a few gentlemen in this District resolved to make the effort to establish a Pomological and Horticultural Society. They were few in number, but most zealous in the cause, and in a short time found that they had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The plan adopted was to invite all who felt an interest in the matter to bring specimens of any fruits, vegetables or flowers thought worthy of notice, to the village

on Salesdays in each month, for the purpose of inspection and comparison by the Society. The call was responded to promptly, and on the first Monday of September, there was a very handsome display of pears, apples, peaches vegetables, &c., &c., comprising many varieties of great value. There were many specimens that would have done honor to any collection. Delicious pears, luscious peaches, rich and juicy; apples, such as would have delighted the palate of the greatest epicurean.

On Salesday in October there was another exhibition of still greater value, as it consisted of rare late fruits. There were peaches, named by one of the exhibitors—R. T. Gist—the Union Nonpareil, which, for size, beauty and flavor, is not surpassed by the famed Chinese Cling; and apples of every hue and size, and in great variety, all of good promise as to keeping, and some of them that had been well tested.

On the Friday following, with very little time given for preparation, and against the opinion of many who predicted a failure, it was determined to have a Fair, for the purpose of submitting the articles offered to the scrutiny of select Committees, who should report on their comparative merits. In addition to fruits and flowers, the ladies were invited to bring samples of their preserves, domestic wines, needlework, embroidery, &c.; in short, every thing that belonged to their department. With that zeal in every good work which has ever characterized the sex—God bless them—they responded to the invitation, and gave us an exhibition which will long be a source of pride and exultation to all who participated in it. There were some fifty varieties of apples

offered; two varieties of the pear, one a seedling of great merit, just ripening—the other a mammoth fruit, weighing (and that a small specimen, it was said,) one and a half pounds, which would not ripen before Christmas; five samples of cherry, blackberry, muscadine and grape wines, which competent judges pronounced to be of the finest flavor. The display of roses, comprising a hundred of the finest varieties, well entitled the scene to the appellation of the Feast of Roses. The articles of fancy work, the preserves, jellies, and many other good things, I will leave you to imagine for yourself, for I can not trust myself to write any further on the subject.

I will send you a copy of our proceedings, and you can judge for yourself as to what has been effected in less than two months. In addition to the known varieties, the fact has been developed through the instrumentality of the Society, of the production in different portions of our District, of native seedling fruits of great merit. The Union Nonpareil Peach is one of these; several apples of rare excellence, ripening from August to January, and amongst these, as an early winter fruit, the good Samaritan, reared and named by Mr. Thompson, can not be surpassed. The Bobo Seedling Pear, by Dr. C. D. Bobo, of Unionville, is a fine fruit for its season.

I am induced to write this notice of what has been done in old Union, by the hope that others, seeing our abundant success, may be encouraged "to go and do likewise;" and in the further hope that it may suggest to the minds of those who, like us, love fine fruits and flowers, the propriety of establishing a State Society to concentrate our efforts in the promotion of these and their kindred arts, than which could contribute more to the comfort and beauty of life.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID JOHNSON.

Union, October 15, 1856.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Winter Management of Cattle and Sheep.

MR. EDITOR:—There is no subject, perhaps, connected with farming, of more consequence than the care and management of stock; and I know of none that, in general, is so much neglected, or which receives so little attention.

The manner of wintering cattle varies somewhat in the different sections of the country. In the whole of the Southern country they are

fed chiefly on wheat straw and corn fodder, and seldom, or never, get any good hay. The corn is slip-stucked from the stalk in the field, (the stalks not being cut,) and the cattle are turned in to eat what they choose, or whatever hunger compels them to eat. This custom is liable to many objections. The cattle are commonly allowed to range in the stalk fields at all times, without regard to the state of the weather, or condition of the land. The fluctuation of the climate during the winter months causes freezing and thawing of the land; and when it is muddy and soft, the tread of the cattle is very injurious. It makes the soil into mortar, which, when dry, becomes as hard as a brick, and plants cannot grow in it. Besides, much of the fodder is lost by its being trodden into the ground. But, perhaps, as great a waste as any attending this custom is, the loss of nutritious matter in the fodder and grass, by being left to become totally dead—sometimes killed by the frost, and the *saccharum* of the stalk, (probably its principal nutriment,) wholly dissipated. In this state, it can do little more than barely sustain life. The bark and wood of trees, if the animal could masticate them, will do as well. I have many a time seen animals kept in this way, so miserably poor and weak as to be hardly able to lift their feet out of the mud and crawl from one bunch of stalks to another.

A great loss is sustained in this part of the country from not sheltering animals. They are often fed in the bad manner I have described—exposed through the whole winter to all the vicissitudes of our changeable climate, without any better shelter than the lee-side of a rail fence. Under such exposure they require much more food to sustain them, than they would do, were they kept comfortable, and with an abundance fed out, which is either consumed or wasted, they are "dog poor" in the spring.

All animals should have suitable and comfortable shelter. Milch cows should have dry and warm stalls, where each can be fed (without being molested,) as her peculiar condition requires. Young cattle may be in open sheds with roofs that will keep the rain off, and so arranged as to protect them from the winds. Under these sheds they may be fed in bad weather. Where barns and sheds cannot be had, a warm hill-side, sheltered by a wood, is a good substitute. Stock of every description should be fed under shelter in stormy weather, and ought never to be allowed to go out on land when it is in such a state as to be cut up with their feet.

At this time all cattle should be fed at regu-

far times, or have within their reach good clean salt, as it is a great promoter of good health, and tends towards giving them an appetite for almost any eatable food, and also keeps their digestive organs in the proper functions.

"Shelter is the first thing to be attended to in the management of sheep. While every good shepherd is decidedly hostile to their being confined, or to their being forced into shelter whether they wish it or not, it cannot be too strongly recommended to all sheep farmers to put the means of avoiding the severity of stormy weather within the reach of their flocks at all times."

The opponents of shelters assert—without, however, ever having made any experiments to decide positively—that they tend to make sheep tender, induce disease, &c., which is about as reasonable as it would be to contend that man physically degenerates by having a comfortable dwelling to protect him from the cold inseparable from our climates.

A strong argument in favor of protection is, the fact that it materially *increases the weight of the fleece*, as well as *improves its properties*, which arises from the better condition which it is the means of producing.

It has been proved by the experiments of the distinguished agriculturist, De Ranmer, that *wheat* produces the greatest increase in the flesh of the sheep, though but little greater than *oats* or *corn meal*; that *peas*, *wheat* and *rye* produce the greatest increase of wool; and that *barley* and *wheat* cause the greatest increase of tallow; that as an average, grain generally gives about three times the increase in the flesh, that roots do when in equal weight; that grain produces about twice as much wool as is caused by an equal weight of roots and several times the amount of tallow."

It is a custom with many to have their lambs yeaned during this month, (December,) as many assert that they can produce better lambs at this time. But it may not be within the power of every planter to give them that attention which they require during the first cold season. There is, perhaps, no animal more sensible of the cold than the fire-wooled young lamb. And the planter should look to their comfort during this month, and not trust them too much to the care of their negroes. They should be learned to eat meal gruel, and oats, if the planter has them to spare. It requires but little patience and gentle handling to learn them to eat when very young.

This is a severe month on sheep; if you see

any declining to eat, remaining behind when the others are fed, they should be separated at once, and receive more care and more nourishing food. Above all, see that your sheep have salt constantly; this is one of the best preventatives of disease.

D***.

Ravenscroft, S. C., 1856.

Disinfectant for the Sick Room.—A note from a medical friend reminds us of a beautiful, simple, economical apparatus, for overcoming bad odors and purifying any apartment where the air is loaded with noxious materials. The whole matter is simply this: Take one of any of the various kinds of glass lamps, and fill it with chloric ether, and light the wick. In a few minutes the object will be accomplished. In dissecting rooms, in damp, deep vaults, where vegetables are sometimes stored, or where drains allow the escape of offensive gases, in out-buildings; and in short, in any spot where it is desirable to purify the atmosphere, burn one of these lamps. One tube, charged with a wick, is sufficient. This suggestion is really worth remembering for the comfort of a sick room because it is easily accomplished, agreeable, and more economical than any process now known.

[Med. and Surg. Journal.

Strawberry Culture.

We make the following extract from Mr. Peabody's report to the Patent Office, on the preparation of land and culture of the *Strawberry*, (Report for 1853, p. 414.) Mr. Peabody is undoubtedly the best authority on Strawberry culture in the United States, having, by his peculiar management, prolonged the bearing season of this delicious fruit from one or two to ten months in the year. But from the want of the cuts to represent the plant, bloom and fruit, we should long since have given Mr. P.'s entire article, and for the same reason we can now give only extracts from it.

Having now explained the sexual character of the plant, and the time of impregnation, I will proceed to the culture. As I have before stated, were I to cultivate for vines alone, I would stimulate the plants by the most active fertilizers; but if fruit be the object, the luxuriance of the vine must be curtailed; and that food only, known as the special food of the fruit, given. Now, as to soils. There are as many opinions as cultivators, from the fact that the strawberry adapts itself to almost any kind of soil. But the soil which I have found to suit them best is a sandy loam. I would prefer new land for the beds, with a stream of water running through them, as water, being an indispensable requisite, should be in the vicinity.

It is now well known throughout the Southern States that for many years I have cultivated the strawberry extensively, and have had from my beds a constant succession of fruit six months in the year, and frequently have it ten. While I am now writing, (December 24,) one of my beds, of an acre, is loaded with ripe fruit, specimens of which I have sent to New Orleans,

Montgomery, Charleston, Mobile, and New York. This bed has scarcely produced a runner the past season. The causes of this will be found in my method of culture. I have said that I prefer a sandy soil and new land. My grounds are on what is called "piney wood lands," hill and valley, with never-failing streams meandering through them. I have taken the grounds bordering on the streams, ploughed them deep, and laid them off in rows, two feet apart, and planted as indicated in the annexed diagram:

*	*	*	*	*	*....Early Scarlet
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
*	*	*	*	*	*....Early Scarlet.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
0	0	0	0	0	0....Hovey's.
*	*	*	*	*	*....Early Scarlet.

I plant the pistillate for fruit, and the hermaphrodite for impregnators; and the only two which I have found to bloom and fruit together the whole season are the Hovey Seedling and large Early Scarlet. Ross Phenix, Burr's New Pine, and a seedling of my own, not yet fully tested, I have also caused to bear continuously. I plant seven rows of the pistillate, and one row of the hermaphrodite, two feet apart each way. The first season I let the runners fill the ground; in the fall, go through the grounds with hoes, thinning out 8 or 10 inches, leaving the vines to decay just where they are cut up. I then cover the whole bed with partially decomposed leaves from the woods or swamps. The winter rains beat down the leaves, the fruit-germ finds its way through them, and the first mild weather of spring the blossoms appear.

I have before spoken of the volatile nature of the pollen. In very dry weather the particles float off on the winds, and much is lost to the buds below; hence the importance of watering freely when in bloom. Free applications of water will set the whole bed with fruit, which will require continuous watering to swell and ripen it. A strawberry bed may be moist, the plants in fine condition, and yet one good shower will make a difference of one-third in the quantity of fruit picked the day after. Consequently, in dry seasons, artificial watering must be resorted to, and no labor will pay better.

I never use animal manure of any kind—nothing but the leaf-mould and an occasional sprinkling of wood-ashes. The leaf-mould keeps the ground cool and moist, as well as the fruit clean, and does not stimulate the vines to runners. The potash and acids contained in it is just what the fruit wants. Should the vines be disposed to spread, keep the runners

down by constant pinching off, and clear out the grass and weeds with the hoe. A few years of this culture will check their disposition to run, and encourage them to fruit. The bed once thus formed and cultivated, will, to my certain knowledge, continue productive twelve years, and, I have reason to believe, as much longer as the culture is continued. Should the vines have taken possession of the ground, in spite of the efforts to keep the runners down, we go through in the fall with the hoe, thinning out the plants to 10 or 12 inches, leaving every cut up vine to decay on the ground where it grew; we then cover with the decaying leaves. When the plants begin to bloom in the spring, a top-dressing of wood-ashes will be found beneficial. I have tried strawberry culture with the plough, which will make a greater quantity of vines, but will give only one crop of fruit. It is generally remarked that the wild strawberry is finer flavored than the cultivated; but with this treatment the latter retains all the original flavor.

It has been recommended by some cultivators to irrigate the strawberry grounds by letting water on the vines; but the strawberry, cultivated after the manner described, can bear as great a drought as any other plant. It is not the vines and leaves that want the water, but the flowers and fruit; and the water must come in the form of rain, through the clouds, from an engine, or a common watering-pot.

I have noticed quite a contest going on among horticulturists as to the possibility of strawberries changing their sexual character by cultivation. Without taking part in the controversy, I must state that I would as soon think of high seed turning a cow to a bull, as to change the pistillate character of Hovey's Seedling by any method of cultivation. I have cultivated the strawberry under every aspect; with high manuring, and without manure; in new lands, and on old lands; have had the vines stand from 12 to 18 inches high, and in meek submission to hug the ground; yet I have never found the least change in the blossom. A perfect pistillate flower, first blooming so from seed will never bloom any other way. Cultivators are often deceived about their plants, from the fact that they frequently find varieties in the beds which they did not plant; but these spring from seed. The strawberry springs from seed with astonishing rapidity. Since my beds were started, the whole country round me is covered with strawberry plants from the seed dropped by birds. These I find running into all varieties—pistillate, and hermaphrodite—most of them worthless, but some with good fruit.

The time for transplanting the strawberry at the South is as soon in the fall as the weather is cool and moist enough. Here, this may be continued until spring. Plants are easily transported great distances in the winter. I have sent them 2,000 miles with safety. It will be observed by the diagram that I plant the staminate every eighth row. Some cultivators mix in the rows; but I prefer to keep them separate and distinct, as they are more easily distinguished, and kept better in their places.

Now, if the cultivator would know the secret of my having strawberries six, eight, and even ten months in the year, in the hot climate of Georgia and Alabama, it is this; proper location, vegetable manures, shade to the ground, without exhaustion, and water to the bloom and fruit.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Union District Agricultural Society.

MR. EDITOR:—The first Anniversary of the Union District Agricultural Society, came off on the 6th inst., (Oct.) at Unionville, with considerable eclat. The grounds selected by the Committee of arrangements, were admirably adapted for enjoyment, affording delightful shade, admitting free circulation of air, and ample room and verge enough for the exercise and display of "cantankerous" quadrupeds. The assemblage was large, and it has rarely been our good fortune to look on a more respectable, intelligent and attentive crowd. Every one seemed to be interested in the exhibition, and anxious to please and be pleased. We have never seen a finer display of the "gentler sex," and much as we have felt disposed to find fault with the fashionable bonnet of the day, we rather liked them now, because they gave us a full view of the beaming eyes and beautiful faces before them.

The exhibition of stock was very creditable. It was a general remark—"I had no idea we had such fine stock in the District." Addresses were delivered by the President of the Society, Dr. Douglass, and A. W. Thomson, Esq., which were spicy and sensible, and containing that rare virtue which has been denominated the soul of wit—brevity. They were well appreciated, we should infer from the attention given by the large audience, and the addition of new members to the Society.

After the addresses and the report of Committees on the award of premiums, the company marched off to enjoy the luxuries of the table. The ladies' Pic Nic was a recherche affair, and reflected much credit upon the good taste of those who so kindly and generously contributed. Luscious peaches, with oriental names; delicious nectarines and apricots, fit food as a bachelor friend of ours has it, only for woman's pretty little mouth; juicy plums of exquisite flavor; honey equal to that of Hymethus; cheese rivalling the golden yellow of Cheeshire; sponge cakes, jelly cakes, and rolls equal to the rolls of the famous Mr. Brown, of Copperas Bower, which he always swallowed before he rolled into the swallow; beets that could not be beat, and pot-8-os to match.

It is hardly necessary to say that the meats were done to a turn, when it is known that the Sayer of Barbecues, the synonyme of good fare, "Uncle Jerry" presided. The begging account of empty boards showed how the feast had been enjoyed, and we feel assured that all, big and little, old and young, left the grounds gratified at the result, and determined at the next agricultural exhibition of the District, to make it in every way more interesting and improving.

BROOMSEDGE.

From the Unionville Journal.

Union District Agricultural Society.

At the anniversary meeting of the Union District Agricultural Society, held on the 1st Wednesday in August, at Unionville, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

By T. B. Jeter.—Resolved, That the thanks of this society be returned to the citizens of the district, and to the ladies particularly, for their attendance and their liberal contributions in the way of "creature comforts."

By Dr. W. K. Sims.—Resolved, that the thanks of the society be returned to the President, Dr. Douglass and A. W. Thomson, for their very instructive and entertaining addresses, and that copies of the same be requested for publication.

By Col. Johnson.—Resolved, That the thanks of this society be returned to Mr. C. Gage and Mr. Wm. Humphries, for the use of their grounds lumber, &c., for the exhibition.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Society be returned to the Committee of arrangements, for their indefatigable exertions to please everybody.

Resolved that an Executive Committee of Five, be appointed by the President to act in concert with him, in arranging the programme for the next exhibition, appointing committees, &c., and that a publication of such proceedings be made in the Journal at least twice before the next anniversary meeting.

The President appointed the following gentlemen members of the Executive Committee; J. E. Meng, W. K. Sims, J. W. Scaife, C. Gage, C. D. Bobo.

Resolved, That the society go into an election for officers for the ensuing year—whereupon the following gentlemen were re-elected.

R. J. Gage, President.

W. K. Sims, Vice President.

T. B. Jeter, Recording Secretary,

W. S. Dogan, Corres. Secretary.

W. K. Sims, Anniversary Orator.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Unionville Journal, Southern Agriculturist and Farmer and Planter.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. J. GAGE, Pres't.

T. B. JETER, Sec'y.

The Committee to adjudicate and award premiums, reports as follows, viz:

For the best stallion \$10.00 to Wm. Hunter's horse, Butler.

For the best 2 year old stud colt \$10,00 to G. T. Meng's, F. Pierce.

For the best 1 year old stud colt \$5,00, to C. D. Bobo's Young America.

For the best 1 year old filly \$5,00, to Rev. Thos. Ray.

For the best suckling colt \$5,00, to Mr. Jno. Duncan.

For the best brood mare \$5,00, to J. B. Dillard.

For the best 2 year old mule \$5,00, to J. B. Dillard.

For the best 1 year old mule \$5,00, to J. D. Gist

For the best Jack \$5,00, to Col. Robert Beaty.

For the best Jennett \$5,00, to John Eubanks.

For the best Durham Bull \$10,00, to Wm. K. Sims.

For the best Ayreshire bull \$10,00, to Col. R. J. Gage.

For the best bull calf \$10,00, to Col. J. W. Scaife.

For the best Durham heifer \$5,00, to W. K. Sims.

For the best milk cow \$10,00, to J. E. Meng.

For the best grade heifer \$5,00, to J. Swink.

For the best French Merino buck \$5,00, to Col. R. J. Gage.

For the best Bakewell and Southdown sheep, \$5,00, to C. Gage.

For the best geese (Bremen) \$1,00, to Wm. K. Sims.

For the best turkeys (white) \$1,00, to Wm. K. Sims.

For the best peaches (Chinese cling) \$1,00, to Col. Z. P. Herndon.

For the best collection of fruit \$1,00, to Dr. C. D. Bobo.

For the best nectarines \$1,00, to B. F. Arthur, Esq.

For the largest beet (8 ½ lbs.) \$100, to Jeff. Dillard.

The committee stated in addition to the above, that the filly shown by Mr. Benjamin Holmes, and the gelding shown by Mr. B. G. Rice, were very superior, and had the society provided for an awardment of premiums to such stock, or had the condition of the society warranted such awards at present, they both deserved premiums. Also, they made the same statement relative to the Kentucky bought cattle---that is, that they were superior in appearance, yet having no evidence that they were good milkers, the committee thought proper to withhold premiums from them at present. Furthermore, the committee stated that the 2 year old mule shown by Wm. Dawkins was a superior animal---they awarded the premium to its competitor, as shown by J. B. Dillard, for its more perfect symmetrical proportions and sprightliness in appearance.

The following gentlemen have been appointed on the various committees below enumerated, by the President and Executive Committee of the Union District Agricultural Society.

They are earnestly entreated to devote some attention to the various departments entrusted to them, and to make such reports or suggestions upon them, as may advance the Agricultural interests of the country.

Committee on corn---the best variety, mode of culture and probable average product per acre: John C. Gist, W. K. Sims, Henry Means, Farr Bates and Jesse Beatey.

Committee on cotton---the best variety, mode of culture, period of planting and laying by, whether good handling will pay or not, and the probable average product per acre: James Scaife, J. B. Dillard, Robert Gist, James T. Jeter, W. S. Dogan.

Committee on wheat---the best variety as adapted for various soils, preparation of soil, time of sowing, &c.: Col. Thomas Glenn, Albert Means, W. T. Thomson.

Committee on oats---best variety, time of sowing, preparation of soil, &c.: W. A. Sims, N. Gist, Jr. Joseph Hughes, Alfred Aughtry.

Committee on peas---best variety, mode of culture and value as an amelioration: R. J. Gage, Jason Greer, John Norris.

Committee on sweet potatoes---best variety, mode of culture, preservation, &c.: A. W. Thomson, Sr., E. M. Gregory, Wm. Steen, J. P. McKissick.

Committee on farm implements---their adaptability to various soils, crops, &c.: Wm. Wallace, W. J. Keenan, George Hill.

Committee on manure---cost manufacture, amount per hand, best kind and most economical mode of application: C. D. Bobo, W. C. Gist, J. W. Palmer, Robert Young.

Committee on fruits, orchards, &c.: David Johnson, B. F. Arthur, Z. P. Herndon C. D. Bobo, James E. Ellis.

Committee on grasses---best varieties adapted to this climate, mode of culture, time of sowing, &c.: Col. James Jeffries, J. W. McClure, Dr. D. F. McMahon.

Committee on ditches, drains, &c.: David Goudelock, G. S. Noland, Robert Beaty and Wm. Kelly.

Committee on restoration of worn out soils, rotation of crops, &c.: Dr. Geo. Douglass, R. S. Chick, Lafayette Hunter.

Committee on cattle---breeds best adapted to our climate, and treatment, &c.: J. E. Meng, W. C. Dunn, W. E. Johnson, James D. Gist, Dr. A. W. Thomson.

Committee on hogs---best variety of breeds, economy of feeding, raising, &c.: Geo. B. Tucker, F. Hobson, John Beaty and Wm. Humphries.

Committee on horses---S. M. Rice, D. S. Lee, B. G. Rice, Joseph Harlan, Wm. Steen.

Committee on mules---Col. Robert Beatey, R. Macbeth, Jasper Gibbs, B. Johnson.

Committee on sheep---C. Gage, R. Beaty, Sr., T. B. Jeter.

Committee on poultry---James D. Gist, Robert Dunlap, James E. Ilix.

Committee on the duties of an Overseer---R. S. Chick, Thos. Carlisle, Spencer Rice, Shelton Lee.

Smoking Hams—An intelligent farmer states that hams are effectually preserved from the attacks of the fly---while their quality is not at all injured, by throwing red-peper on the fire in the smoke-house, during the latter part of the operation.

From the Laurensville Herald.

Report on the Culture of Cotton,

Read before the Laurens District Agricultural Society, at its fourth anniversary meeting, on the 24th and 25th days of September, 1856. by J. A. EIGLEBERGER.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to report on Cotton, beg leave to submit the following:

The first and most important consideration in the culture and management of the cotton crop is the preparation of the land, by protecting it from the washings from the heavy falls of rain which occur during the season. The fine condition in which the growing crop has to be kept by the best culture, leaves the ground so loose and permeable that it is liable to be washed and very much injured by the heavy rains. To guard against this injury, the land should be protected by making horizontal ditches. These should be made large enough to carry off the water; and here I would say that they are usually made too small, and great injury is caused to the land by overflowing; this should at once be remedied. The next consideration is to prepare the land thoroughly: if the ground has been in stubble, and gray or light sandy soil, it should be turned under with short twister ploughs, so that the vegetable matter will be subverted, without bringing up the clay to the surface. Clay land, would be the better by subsoiling them thoroughly, but in the absence of this we use a long pointed twister plough, with the upper portion constructed with a wing so that the surface soil only is turned under. In the spring as early as practicable, say in February and by the middle of March, the rows should be run parallel with the horizontal ditches; for this purpose we use the double twister, which opens a deep furrow, and is left in the form of a small ditch. In this form commence putting in the compost, which will be more particularly described. After running twelve or fifteen rows to obtain a start, commence putting in the compost, by hauling and spreading it evenly through the extent of the rows, follow with the single twister plough, by lapping on each side a good furrow the bed is thrown up, high, and the compost is so completely covered that it is not disturbed in the after culture, if care has been observed to scatter it regularly. By covering immediately after it is deposited the evaporation of the ammonia is prevented and thus retained for the benefit of the crop. The beds are then left in this condition until we are ready for planting; then with double twisters, open out the middle furrow, which forms the beds

high, similar to those ordinarily prepared for sweet potatoes. The advantage of these high ridges is, that the surface water is carried off readily by the deep middle furrows.

For preparing the beds ready for planting, we use a similar implement, which is so admirably constructed for this purpose by our friend Capt. Thomas Byrd. The cross piece, which is placed across the beam, is hollowed out, leaving the beds when passed over, elevated in the centre, and after this follows also a similar implement, with an inverted coulter, which opens a small straight furrow for the reception of the seed, which can then be planted in a regular line, care being observed to deposit plenty of seed to ensure a good stand. For early planting, the seed should be rolled and thrown in a heap, and left in this condition for two or three days, and kept moist; this will cause them to come up better and much earlier. The best implement which can be used for covering is one similar to the first, which is constructed with a heavy block hollowed out so as to leave the bed in an elevated position. As soon as the Cotton is up and has two or more leaves, we then commence running close to it with a lip plough, which performs the work similar to the Cotton Scraper. The plough which we use being short, sifts in a portion of fine mould next to the young plants; the middles are then broken out with the double twister plough which should be so constructed as to sweep out the entire row and leave space of four or five inches next to the Cotton. If the ground is in good condition, the beds will be left clean and free from grass. The hoes should now be passed over, and the crop regularly thinned out, taking care, however, at the commencement, to leave from two to four stalks. The fine earth which is thrown up by the twister will now be available and should be drawn up so as nearly to cover up the stems to the first leaves.

The Cotton plant at this early stage is tender, and the earth being drawn in about the stems, serves as a protection to plants and in our opinion prevents the injurious effect, which would result from the cold changes which occur at this period. After going over and bringing the Cotton to a stand, when about half through we then have the remaining portion of the crop reduced to a proper stand. Should there be wet weather which would prevent going on with the regular hoeing and thinning process, the hands are sent back over the first portion of the crop which has been gone over and made to take out all the young grass and weeds which had made their appearance and would interfere

with the growth of the young plants. The first working is of the greatest importance in making the crop, and if it is neglected at this stage it receives a check from which it recovers with difficulty.

The second working I again use the lip plow and the double twister as at first, which effectually cleans out all the grass and weeds. The hoes now follow and the work is made comparatively easy by this preparation, and the first portion of the crop is now reduced to a regular stand, by leaving one and not more than two stalks and the fine mould worked carefully about the plants.

By this time the third and last working is required, and the fibrous roots are beginning to expand across the rows. The sweep should then be used which cuts out the grass which has appeared, and by running only an inch or two below the surface they escape uninjured.

In gathering the crop, commence picking as soon as a hand can pick thirty pound, a day, you will thus be enabled to keep up with your crop as it opens, without waste, and present a better sample in market—taking care to gather it clean and free from trash. There are many excellent varieties of cotton now cultivated. The best which we are acquainted with is Boyd's Prolific.

After gathering fodder, if the cotton is not sufficiently open to commence picking, we then commence making compost, by hauling in leaves and rotten wood from the woods, and spreading over the barn and stable yards, which are so constructed, by drains, as to prevent the rain-water from running in; the ditches are thrown up on the side next the yards, so that all the drainage from the compost, which might escape is retained. As soon as it is about half rotten, the compost heap is then prepared, at the back side of my stable yards, and so constructed that the drainage does not escape. The compost is then spread over the bottom of the pile, and then followed with a layer of manure from the stables. If lime can be procured, it will be advisable to mix a portion, as well as all waste ashes with the compost. I also fatten my hogs in the stable yard, which adds greatly to the preparation of the compost materials.

The cow lots being supplied with abundance of litter, furnish the material for making a large quantity of excellent compost, which is made into a heap as soon as is fit, in pens six or seven feet high.

The other stock-hogs are turned daily into the stable yard, and being furnished with litter

the preparation of compost is continued until the first of April. The heaps should be kept covered with earth, as they are made.

About ten good four horse loads of this compost is applied to the acre. After a freeze in winter, the loose earth about the yards of the negro houses as well as all the earth which can be scraped up from under them, which, in addition to the valuable fertilizing ingredients which they contain, will add much to the comfort and health of the negroes.

The experiment of hauling alluvial soil, where persons are engaged in ditching, from the experience which I have had would be permanent, and would well repay for the time consumed. A great quantity of valuable material can always be obtained from creeks and streams which is usually suffered to waste. Every thing that could be used to renovate our old exhausted lands should be used, and in the summer the galled and bare spots should be improved by hauling on leaves which should be turned under; where the fields are too remote from the compost heaps, I usually prepare a compost heap in the woods, which, by the aid of lime and ashes, is valuable in improving the land; and in this connection I would advise the burning of all logs and rotten timber, the ashes of which should be drawn from the heaps before they are burned too much; these added to the compost pile would not only be of great value, but the burning of the decayed wood would be beneficial to the health of the premises. All animals which die on the place, should be cut up and covered with lime, and buried in the compost heap.

We commenced the improvement of lands seventeen years ago, which then would barely produce three and four hundred pounds of cotton to the acre, and for the last eight or ten years they have regularly produced more than eight hundred pounds to the acre—all this, it should be borne in mind, has been effected by compost manures, and nothing has been expended for guano and other fertilizers, which, at the prices which were obtained a year or two since, could not be made to pay very well. We have been enabled to make annually from four to five hundred loads of good compost. These views have been hastily thrown together without having time to confer with the other members of the Committee, whose views we regret have not been embodied in the report, and with this apology, my views are respectfully submitted to the Society.

Bad fences make unruly stock.

From the Maine Farmer.
Agricultural Fairs.

It is one of the encouraging signs of the time, that society is improving and that man is rising to a higher and truer civilization, the fact that an increased and still increasing attention is given to agriculture.

It is a most pleasing indication of real progress that Agricultural Fairs are now the order of the day; that they are not only held in the several counties of our own State, but that they are advertised to come off, the present autumn, in almost every State in the Union. These fairs seems to be taking the old-fashioned musters, which we had in days gone by, that really did no good, were of questionable tendency and were still attended with large expenses to the State. We hail with joy the better condition of society, that belives practically in "beating the sword into a plough-share and the spear into a pruning hook."

There are several important uses which these agricultural exhibitions perform. They afford holidays to the people, characterised by pleasant and innocent recreations. Such days are of importance, for "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It is one of the things we need here in New England, more days of leisure and social recreation. There are too many of our people, both within doors and without that drudge through the year by constant labor of some kind. There are those who feel called upon to work every our of the day through the week; and who almost begrudge the leisure of the Sabbath. This is a wrong state of things. Man has a social nature and his good demands recreation to be found in days of public and private festivity and amusement.

Constant work dulls the intellectual faculties, for when the muscles are unceasingly taxed, the brain is deprived of that stimulus which it needs to excite thought. And man does not wish to be simply a machine, a creature that can toil and do nothing else. Overwork certainly hinders the full development of the social and intellectual character.

The one who works with his muscles as if that was the end of life, necessarily lives in a narrow world his knowledge of what is going on among men must be limited indeed; and his influences can not be as much or as salutary as it might be. Fairs are designed to give us an opportunity to lay aside work for a few days and relax the muscles, give scope to the social feelings, and afford a season of general recreation.

Those who look at things aright will duly value such opportunities, and not deem them schemes to promote folly and encourage idleness.

Public agricultural exhibitions also give the opportunity to bring together many of the most important things that give wealth and importance to the community. They are an index of the actual stage of growth which a people have arrived at. They are a daguerrotype views of the real life of the people, so far as that life

is connected with the mechanical arts, with the fine arts even, and exhibit the achievement of useful talent and the trophies of inventive genius. They bring the true public benefactors upon the stage, with their fruit, their cattle, their horses, sheep, and swine. They also furnish the ladies with an opportunity of displaying the tokens of skill with the needle, of their appreciation of the beautiful in the flowers they present, of their substantial qualities in the cheese and butter which they offer as the product of their own dairies.

Such exhibitions of what really is of much practical importance to the public, cannot be regarded but as subserving a great end in the elevation of the tone of common life.

It is *common life* that such fairs exhibit; and they now show who are among the true noble-men and noble-women of the land.

They awaken a wholesome emulation; they quicken a desire to make improvement; they rouse up dormant ambition, and infuse a healthy stimulus into the public system. Such marks of industry, such guaranty of living among the masses, such specimens of beauty associated with usefulness must educate the public taste and exert a decided and desirable influence.

Will not, then, the Farmers of Maine, with their wives and their sons and daughters see to it, that the agricultural fairs, with their respective limits shall be attended to, this fall? Make your calculations beforehand to attend. If you have anything rare or excellent carry it. Do not be selfish, but be at some trouble and expense, if need be, to help on a good work.

[Augusta, Sept 3, 1856.]

Important if True.

The following remarks on the state of the atmosphere at sun-rise and sun-set, from a recent work by Dr. Hall, are worthy of attention:

During the whole twenty-four hours, the hour including sun-rise and sun-set is the most pernicious to health, and more particularly so in Southern latitudes. The night air from nine at night until an hour before sun-rise in the morning, is comparatively innocuous. At the setting of the sun, there is a more or less chilly dampness in the air, and the malaria which the warm sun rarified during the day and carried upwards a half mile or more, begins to cool, condense and rest within five or ten feet of the surface, where it is breathed freely. In the mornings, the first rising of the sun causes it to ascend from the earth, slowly at first, when it is also breathed, and being taken in also upon a weak stomach, not having been fortified with food for twelve or fourteen hours, it has a still worse effect. From this cause arise most of the fever and agues, diarrhoe, dysenteries and bilious fevers of the Western and South-Western States.

If two simple precautions were observed, fever

and ague, the great scourge of the West, would in twelve months be almost banished from the country. How many readers will take those precautions resolutely from April to November, and thus save money, health, and life?

1. Never leave the house until the regular breakfast has been taken, including a cup of some drink, almost hot.

2. Leave off work time enough in the afternoon to be ready to sit down to supper half an hour before sun-set, and go out no more for the night, unless it be an hour or more after sun-down.

As to women and children they should be in a room where a fire has been kindled and allowed to burn down half an hour before they get up, and take their breakfast before they go outside of the door. The same at sun-down in the hottest weather of summer, in the hottest portion of our country. By these means the malaria, which is simply *bad air* arising from decaying vegetation, or miasm, which means *polluting*, and may be regarded as different words for the same things, although the latter more strictly means polluting emotions, by these means, I say, the malaria is antagonized, if not destroyed, and the stomach and lungs are fortified against its influence on the blood, by the strength and additional excitement which eating gives.

From the South Carolina Agriculturist.
The Pea Weevil.

BY WM. SUMMER, POMARIA, S. C.

We have observed for two or three years past, that this insect has become much more troublesome, and it is likely to become more so if timely precaution is not taken to arrest its ravages. We will endeavor to place our readers in possession of the most reliable information, drawn from the excellent work of Dr. Harris, on the "Insects Injurious to Vegetation." He says: In the spring of the year we often find, among seed peas, many that have holes in them; and, if the peas have not been exposed to the light and air, we see a little insect peeping out of these holes, and waiting apparently for an opportunity to come forth and make its escape. If we turn out the creature from its cell, we perceive it to be a small oval beetle, rather more than one-tenth of an inch long, of a rusty, black color. This little insect is the *Bruchus Pisa* of Linnaeus, the pea *Bruchus* or pea weevil, but is better known in America by the incorrect name of pea bug.

Few persons, while indulging in the luxury of early green peas, are aware how many insects they unconsciously swallow. When the pods are carefully examined, small discolored spots may be seen within them, each one corresponding to a similar spot on the opposite pea. If this spot in the pea be opened, a mi-

nute whitish grub, destitute of feet will be found therein. It is the weevill in its larva form, which lives upon the marrow of the pea, and arrives at its full size by the time the pea becomes dry. This larva or grub then bores a round hole from the hollow in the centre of the pea quite to the hull, but leaves the latter and generally the germ of the future sprout untouched. Hence these bugged peas, as they are called by seedmen and gardeners, will frequently sprout and grow when planted. The grub is changed to a pupa within its hole in the pea in the autumn, and before the spring casts its skin again, becomes a beetle, and gnaws a hole through the thin hull in order to make its escape into the air, which frequently does not happen before the peas are planted for an early crop. After the peavines have flowered, and while the pods are young and tender, and the peas within them are just beginning to swell, the beetles gather upon them, pierce the pods, and deposit their tiny eggs in the punctures. This is done only during the night or in cloudy weather. Each egg is always placed opposite to a pea; the grubs, as soon as they are hatched, penetrate the pod and bury themselves in the peas; and the holes through which they pass are so fine as hardly to be perceived, and are soon closed. Sometimes every pea in a pod will be found to contain a weevil-grub; and so great has been the injury to the crop in some parts of the country, that their culture has almost been wholly abandoned.

The pea weevil is supposed to be a native of the United States. It is unknown in the north of Europe, but they are now common in the south of Europe and in England. As the cultivate pea was not originally a native of America, it would be interesting to ascertain what plants the pea weevil formerly inhabited. That it should have preferred the prolific exotic pea to any of our indigenous and less productive pulse, is not a matter of surprise, analogous facts being of common occurrence; but that for so many years, a rational method of checking its ravages should not have been practiced, is somewhat remarkable. An exceedingly simple one is recommended by Deane, but to be successful, it should be universally adopted. It consists merely in keeping seed peas in tight vessels over one year before planting. Latreille recommends putting them, just before they are planted, into hot water for a minute or two, by which means the weevils will be killed, and the sprouting of the peas will be quickened; but the suggestion of our esteemed friend, Rev. John Bachman, D. D., to subject the peas to the heat of a moderate oven before putting up the seed, most effectually destroys the grub and arrests the ravages of the weevil. If a little precaution is observed, there is no danger of the germ of the sprout being injured; and if all who cultivate this delicious vegetable would adopt this method, the crop would soon be free from their depredations.

The insect is limited to a certain period for depositing its eggs; late sown peas, therefore, escape its attacks; but they would have to be deferred until the middle of April, a season when we have them in abundance; and, more-

over the pea seems to be peculiarly adapted to our damp, early spring season. We trust that all who read this, will at once examine their seed peas, and take the necessary means of arresting the pea weevil at once.

A Profitable Garden.

There is a great want of faith in the economy of a garden, among a large class of farmers. They can see that the corn and potato crops pay, for these have a market value and will bring, in cash, more than enough to remunerate the labor necessary to grow them. But the salads, the radishes, the cauliflower, the cabbage, the asparagus, and the small fruits, that they do not raise to sell, have no appreciable value, and they grudge the time and labor necessary to secure them. A load of manure dropped in the garden is regarded as a robbery of the corn-field, and every day spent in planting or weeding the vegetable beds is so much lost time.

This idea that a garden is unprofitable, will not bear examination. It will not stand the test of the farmer's own standard of value.—Though the vegetables he might raise have no market value, they would at least save the staple crops of his fields. As soon as the garden produces a good variety of fruits and vegetables, there will be a much smaller consumption of his accustomed articles of food, to say nothing of the increased health and comfort of his family. Health suffers by a long-continued use of salt meats, and by a scanty vegetable diet.

But it will be asked how can we make the garden profitable? There must be an intelligent faith, that capital and labor expended here will be as well rewarded as in any other place. It was a remark of Webster, in one of his familiar epistles to John Taylor, that "a well-tilled garden would half support a family." So far as the supplies of the table are concerned, this is strictly true. The farmer can have all the luxuries that spring out of the earth in their perfection, and at first cost. He will find this much better economy than a poor fruitless garden, luxuriant only in weeds, and profitable only to disgust his sons and daughters with a farm life.

To make the garden most profitable, it must be liberally dealt with. In the first place, there must be a more thorough mechanical preparation of the soil. The mere plowing of the surface soil, five or six inches deep, will not secure the best results. We have found in our experience, that a foot pays much better, and a garden, soil two feet in depth, pays better still.—This, of course, cannot be made at once, without a good deal of expense, but it should be the aim of every good gardener. The sub-soil should be brought up every year until he has a rich dark mold, two feet or more in depth, in every part of his garden. It should be stirred to that depth every spring, before the seeds are put into the soil. The best tools to do this work with are the common surface spade and the trenching spade. These leave the soil in a much lighter and finer condition than the plow, and give a freer range to the small roots of plants. Of course, the labor of preparing a seed-bed with the spade is much greater than with the plow;

but the results are also much better, both in the yield of vegetables, and in the amelioration of the soil.

Liberal manuring is another item of economy in the garden. This should be in proportion to the depths of the soil. A heavy dressing upon a soil, stirred only two or three inches deep, would be likely to burn up the crops, while if it were thoroughly and deeply mixed with the soil, would greatly add to their luxuriance. Guano, night-soil, and strong stable manure, often destroy the roots of plants, because they are not sufficiently incorporated with the soil. The more you carry out this process of intermingling, the more largely will the soil appropriate fertilizers, and give a good account of them in harvest.

When one has thus prepared his garden in spring time, he will need little exhortation to till it through the summer. He has already invested enough in it to call for his constant oversight, and to make it share his attention with his fields. Every crop will have timely tillage, the weeds will be kept scarified so as to give free circulation to air, heat, and moisture. A garden thus prepared and tilled, will be profitable to its owner. He will be astonished at results in his own garden, which he had supposed were to be realized only under the skillful cultivation of the amateur.

[Farm Journal.]

Saving Hams.

At the late annual meeting of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, four premiums were awarded for the best bacon hams exhibited. 1st, to Mrs. Marriott, \$10; 2nd, to Mrs. Kimberly, \$5; 3rd, to John Ridgely, \$4; and 4th, to T. E. Hamilton, \$2. The recipes, as given by the three first, for curing hams, will be seen below as taken from the *American Farmer*. We consider them all objectionable in one particular—the quantity of saltpetre used. Our lady friends desiring light on this very important subject to every good housewife, can try them, however, with others that we have heretofore given them, and then judge for themselves. Or, if they will favor us with a ham prepared from each recipe, we will, with pleasure, judge for them.—Ed. F. & P.

CURING BACON.

1st. PREMIUM—"Try Me."—For 1,000 lbs. of hog meat—half a bushel fine salt, half a gallon best molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 2½ lbs. saltpetre, molasses very fine; mix all the ingredients well together in a large tub, and rub the meat therewith until you absorb the whole quantity. The meat must be taken out of the cask once a week, and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The two first times you take it out, add at each time, a plate full of alum salt. It ought to remain in pickle 5 or 6 weeks, or according to the size of the meat.

MRS. WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, Jr.,
Woodford Hall.

Exhibited by Mrs. John Ridgely, of H.

2nd PREMIUM—"Ne Plus Ultra."—Recipe for curing Kimberly Hams. To 100 lbs. hams,

take $\frac{1}{2}$ peck Liverpool salt, 2 ounces saltpetre, 1 lb. sugar; mix well together; rub the hams well, stand them separately on their hooks; let them remain 5 weeks, then smoke them with hickory wood.

KIMBERLY & Bros.

Beef to be cured in the same way, but instead of rubbing, make pickle strong enough to bear an egg, and put it in.

3rd PREMIUM—"Equal to Any."—For 800 lbs. of pork, take 2 pecks of fine salt, 10 lbs. of brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of saltpetre, and 2 quarts molasses; mix them well together; pack them skin side down, change them every week for six weeks; hang up in the meat house, let them dry off, then smoke them brown with hickory wood, and occasionally through the summer to keep out the fly.

About Keeping Dogs.

We can conceive of special cases when it may be expedient to keep a dog. But why every third man in the community should have an ugly cur lying about his house, or following at heels, is more than we can explain. Some farmers say that a dog is useful to drive off a neighbor's strays, passing cattle and to protect their lambs and poultry. But good fences are better than dogs to keep out cattle, and lambs and poultry kept near the barn and house will seldom be injured by strange dogs. Some of the best farmers of our acquaintance do not keep dogs, and have no trouble of this kind with their crops and their flocks.

Mechanics, doctors, lawyers, editors and all sorts of people keep dogs, sometimes, not because they are useful, but because they like dogs and will have them. Well, there's no disputing about tastes; and if any one wishes to keep a saucy cur, we have no power or desire to prevent his doing so. The economy of the thing is worth looking at. It often costs from six to eight dollars a year to feed a dog. We have seen it estimated that dogs in New England cost upwards of \$1,033,040 annually. This money applied in aid of Common Schools we think would be much better used.

Then, as to the matter of *taste*, we must say a few words. Very few are so handsome that it is a pleasure to look at them. The majority are ungainly, dirty, sneaking, cross and ferocious-looking objects which one hates to see, or dreads to encounter. One of the strangest things in the world to us, is that any respectable man can wish to have one of these short-legged, big-bellied, snub-nosed, sore-eyed, cross, dirty thing trotting along at his heels, as his chosen companion, and ready to snap at every man, woman or child he meets. We have noticed that some of the ugliest and meanest looking dogs are the most beloved by their owners!

What a delightful thing a red-eyed cross poodle is, in a woman's lap, especially when she informs you that this "love of a thing" share her bed every night! How pleasant it is to see a troop of dogs following their masters into church on the Sabbath, and then to have them whine and yelp when their toes are trodden on; or to see them mount the pulpit stairs in sermon time, and, to close the scene, to have the sexton

chase after them up and down the aisles and expel them with his cane, and thus destroy all the solemnity and interest of the service! What a pleasant thing it is to have a dog rush out upon you from a house as you ride past. It does your horse good to have him frightened in that way, and it does your own patience good to be irritated in that particular manner. Nothing can be more delightful than on visiting a neighbor, to have his dog attack you as you enter the premises or growl upon you as you knock at his door. It is a very warm and agreeable welcome; it makes you think your neighbor an amiable and hospitable man, and make you want to come again.

On the whole, the more we pursue this subject the more interested do we become in it. If we hear of any mad dogs running about the streets, we shall surely buy a cur of some sort; for we desire to see several cases of hydrophobia.

Butter Making.

To insure the largest amount of cream, the milk should be placed in good sized vessels or pans, so as to be not more than three or four inches deep. The pans should be largest at the top, standing in a cool airy place in Summer, and left undisturbed until the cream has all been collected on the surface, which will occur in ten or twelve hours, though the practice most prevalent is to let the pans remain twenty-four hours, and until, by a chemical action, the lactic acid has been formed, without which, the particles of butter cannot be successfully collected.

Very choice, sweet table butter is made by taking off the cream after it has stood twelve hours, but it cannot be recommended as an economical process, as only a portion of the butter can thus be obtained. The more usual and better practice is to skim it off at the end of twenty-four hours after milking, putting the cream in an earthen vessel. It should be churned every two days, and in warmest weather, every day. The cream thus collected, will be found to acquire a slight acidity as before mentioned. Perhaps it is not strictly correct to say butter cannot be made without the presence of lactic acid, but certain it is, that the butter will be deficient in quantity and quality, and whenever good butter is churned, the lactic acid is always present in the butter-milk.

To effect the separation of the butter from the cream, a degree of agitation is always necessary, varying with so many varying circumstances, it will be profitable to mention but few of them. Contact of atmospheric air is not absolutely essential to the production of butter, although oxygen from the air is usually absorbed in churning; and all must be aware of the influence of an electrical current who observed the effect of a thunderstorm on a dairy of milk. One of the most important points in the churning of cream, is the temperature at which it is commenced and carried forward. From many experiments made under favorable circumstances and in many different places, the most clearly established conclusions appear to be "that cream should not be kept at a high temperature during the process of churning, that

When the temperature is lowest, the quantity of butter obtained was in the greatest proportion to the quantity of cream used, and as the temperature was raised, the proportional quantity of butter was diminished, while by raising of the mean temperature of the cream to 70°, not only was the quantity of butter diminished, but in quality it was found to be very inferior, both with regard to taste and appearance. These experiments, also, indicate that a comparative low temperature should be sought in churning, in consequence of the specific gravity of the churned cream having been found to diminish as the temperature of the cream was increased, thus showing that at the lower temperature, the butter which is composed of the lighter parts of the cream is more easily and completely collected than at the higher temperature, in which the churned cream is of greater specific gravity.

The conclusion deduced from these continued and varied experiments are, that the best temperature at which to commence churning, is from 50°, to 55°, and that at no period of the process ought the temperature exceed 65°.—If the cream is too cold in churning, it has a pale white color, and the butter obtained will be of the same hue, while the amount will be very much below what the cream should produce. If the temperature is below 50°, the butter will not come, and at but little above, from two to three hours churning and often more time will be required before butter can be obtained. Whenever the temperature in churning is permitted to rise above 65°, the effect is equally observable in the quantity and the quality of the butter; giving it a soft, oily character, and destroying that rich substantial taste and grain by which we always distinguish good table butter, the excess of temperature having rendered the separation of the butter-milk very difficult, if not impossible without the aid of quite a liberal quantity of salt, and thorough and repeated washing, both of which detract from the fine flavor and texture of the butter. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon churning, as an important part of butter making, and under no circumstances should it be performed in a hurried or imperfect manner. Butter to be good should not come in summer weather in less than thirty-five to forty minutes, and no dairyman should expect favorable results who undertakes the work without the aid of a thermometer, which is in butter making something akin to the mariner's compass in the navigation of the ocean. We do not desire to be understood as saying good butter cannot be made without a thermometer to mark the temperature and its changes, because many butter makers, by practice and close observation becomes good judges of temperature without having used the thermometer at all, though unquestionably their operations could be the better performed by its use."—*Wool Grower*.

How to Fatten Animals.

Do it just as you fatten man. As we begin to write on this subject, we look around, in imagination upon the many hale, rosy, rubicund

readers of the *Rural American*, and we are half inclined to throw down our pen. Shall we presume to tell that circle of fat people how to enlarge the corporality of their domestic animals! Don't they know already? Are they not a quiet, easy set of people? They are not disturbing themselves about Kansas, or the fate of the Union, or a railroad to the moon. Don't they eat good food, and a plenty of it? And don't they exercise just enough to promote good digestion, and not enough to wear upon them? Yes, they do all these sensible things, and everybody sees that they are in a good state of preservation.

Apply this in the fattening of animals; for man is but an animal of high order. Keep the creatures quiet. Let them have an airing occasionally, or exercise enough to promote digestion, but more than this is a useless waste of food. Feed them systematically. Have regular hours, and adhere to them. Where is the man who don't feel faint and uneasy, if his dinner is delayed? Where is the tardy cook who has not been charged to "hurry up those cakes!" So with animals: they feel uneasy if their food is given at irregular intervals; and if uneasy, they will not thrive. Feed them wholesome food, and in proper amount. Ripe apples and pumpkins are better than green or shrivelled and rotten ones. Give them, if possible, the most nourishing food first, and the more nutritive afterwards. Of root crops, potatoes will rank highest for fattening purposes, carrots next, and then turnips of various kinds. Of grain, wheat stands highest, then Indian corn, peas and barley. Corn is the most popular article, especially for swine. It answers its purpose best when it is ground, and then scalded or cooked. Animals like it better, and waste less of it, and fatten better.

If animals, on first being shut up, are fed on much rich food, they will over-eat and be injured. Some lighter grain had better be given them at first, mixed up with the richer. Any man who has suffered from indigestion, knows what this trouble is, and should provide against it. Farmers who grind their corn, "cob and all," find that it answers a very good purpose. Animals require a change of food occasionally. It is well, also, to give them a mixture at one meal. Some farmers give this: One part corn, one part barley, one part peas, all ground and mixed with boiled potatoes, pumpkins and apples.

In short, keep animals quiet, feed them regularly, grind and cook their grain, cook also their vegetables. Keep them warm and comfortable, and they will certainly prosper.

[*Miner's Rural American*.

Bread.—If you set any value on health, and have a mind to support nature, you must not separate the finest from the coarsest flour; because that which is fine, is naturally of an obstructing and stopping quality. But on the contrary, the other, which is coarse, is of a cleansing and opening nature; therefore, that bread is best, which is made of both together; for in the inward brain and skin of the wheat, is contained a quality which is of a sweet, friendly nature; by reason whereof, the bread which is made of fine and coarse together, will not only be sweeter, and kept longer moist, but is also more wholesome, and easier of digestion; gently loosening the bowels, it will strengthen also more than the other bread, made of fine bolted flour. It must be confessed, that the nutritive quality is contained in the flour; yet in the bran is contained the opening and digestive quality; and there is as great necessity of the one, as the other, for the support of health; for when the finest flour is separated from the coarsest and branny parts, neither the one nor the other have the true operation of the flour wheat.

By what has been said, we may gather, that the eating of fine bread is inimical to health and contrary both to nature and reason, and was first invented to gratify wanton and luxurious persons, who are ignorant both of themselves and the true virtue and efficacy of natural things.—*Tryon's Way to Health, published in 1691.*

Tea for sick Horses.—Linseed tea is not only a valuable medicine for sick horses, but it is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates the same, tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts, and favors healthy action. We have prescribed linseed tea in large quantities during the past month for horses laboring under the prevailing influenza; they seem to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. Aside from the benefit derived from the action of mucilage and oil, which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of deglutition, which incapacitates them from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in cases of irritable cough, the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form, it may be given to animals laboring under acute or chronic diseases of the urinary apparatus more especially of the kidneys.

To Prepare Linseed Tea.—Put a couple of hand fulls of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling hot water upon it. Cover it up a short time; add a couple quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use.

[*Am. Vet. Journal.*]

EXCELLENT LIGHT BREAD.—To make eight loaves, the size of bakers' bread: Take a pint of baker's yeast, or good home-made yeast, made by boiling a handfull of hops in three pints of water, strain hot on two spoonfulls of flour, two of

sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and one of ginger, and tin cup-full of finely mashed and strained Irish potatoes. When cool, add your yeast, and let it stand till it rises: then have two or three pints of mashed potatoes made thin with hot water; stir in it a little flour while hot; when it cools, add a teacup-full yeast, set it to rise over night and if it is kept warm it will be all of a light foam in ten or twelve hours; this forms the sponge too for the bread; now have some lime water made, by pouring three pints of water on one pint of lime; take of this lime-water and add to your sponge to make as much bread as you wish; add more salt and work the dough well half an hour; set it to rise; when it cracks open, knead it well again, form into loaves, let it rise, and if you wish the crust tender, rub the loaves with butter just as you would rub the outside of cheese, and, if you want to, you can put in a spoonful of lard; it will rise in the pans in about half an hour then bake; when done, roll it up in a damp cloth, and set it up till wanted; if the flour is good, and these directions followed, you will have beautiful white and healthy bread; sugar and eggs worked in the sponge will make nice rusk; if you have more dough than you want to bake cover it with flour, and set in a cool place, and it is always ready to have hot rolls. If you fear it is sour, put in more lime-water.

[*Tenn. Farm. & Mech.*]

A Droll Way of Cooking Sweet Potatoes.—Boil two large sweet potatoes, rub them through a sieve, then add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a little salt, one point of butter-milk, a teacup of sugar, a teaspoonful of salaratus, dissolved in water. Bake them in an earthen dish. Serve up with cream.

How to Make Tea Properly.—The proper way to make a good cup of tea is a matter of some importance. The plan which I have practiced for these twelve months is as follows:

The tea-pot is at once filled up with boiling water, then the tea is put into the pot and is allowed to stand for five minutes before it is used; the leaves gradually absorb the water and as gradually sink to the bottom; the result is that the tea leaves are not scalded as they are when boiling water is poured over them, and you get all the true flavor of the tea. In truth, much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice.

Salt On Wheat.—Theodore Perry of Lacon, Ill., in the *Prairie Farmer*, says:

Having tried the experiment of sowing salt on wheat, I deem it my duty to give the result to your readers, and I hope it may be tested by others and their experience given through your columns. A field of ten acres was divided into equal parts and sown with spring wheat. After the wheat was well harrowed in, one bushel and a half of salt per acre, was sown broadcast on one-half of each parcel of ground. Soon after the wheat was up, its color distinctly indicated where the salt was sown, and the result was, that the wheat was ripe for the sickle five days earlier than the other portions of the field. Not

a particle of scab or rust could be found, while that by its side was affected with both. The wheat in the several pieces was all stacked together so that we could not ascertain the increase of the yield; I judged, however, it was from four to five bushels per acre. The soil was sandy loam, and the field was so divided that in my opinion the test was satisfactory.

To Make White wash.—The following receipt is the best known, combining excellence and durability. Take a barrel and slack one bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering it with boiling water.—After it is slacked add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good white-wash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine salt.

Lock Jaw.—We have noticed in the papers lately, notices of several deaths by this disease, one of them in this neighborhood. We have published several times a certain preventive and remedy, in the application of beef's gall to the wound. Will not our editorial brethren circulate the information, and thereby save many valuable lives? Besides its anti-spasmodic properties, the gall draws from the wound any particles of wood, glass, iron, or other substances that may cause irritation, when other applications have failed to do so.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

A Small Calculation.—Suppose a man drinks four glasses of liquor a day, at 5 cents a glass. In a week he spends \$1.40, and in a year \$72.80. This will now buy the following articles: 4 barrels of flour, say \$24; 4 pair of boots, say \$15; 40 pounds of butter, \$10; 200 pounds of beef, \$8; a new hat, \$4; a new satin vest, \$5; a bonnet for wife, \$5; sugar plums for children, \$1.80 Total, \$72.80.

Fried Fish.—The great art in frying fish is, to have it free from grease, and in that state it is one of the most delicate descriptions of food that can be given to the invalid, and at the same time the most nourishing. The sudden immersion in the fat solidifies the albumen in the flesh of the fish, and renders it easy of digestion; the coating of bread crumbs prevents the fat penetrating into the fish, and when eaten by the invalid, the skin should be removed, and only the white flesh should be partaken of.

The great point is to have plenty of fat in the pan, for it is not wasted, far from it. If it is kept at a proper degree of heat, in the same pan a fish may be fried, and at the same time an apple fritter; neither will taste of the other, proving that the high degree of heat in the fat prevents the flavor of the object immersed in it escaping.

To Make good Bread.—A late English paper contains the following recipe for making bread. The addition of the rice, as specified, is said to confer upon the bread the property of keeping moist and sweet for a longer period than ordinary bread;

Tie up one pound and a half of the best American rice in a thick linen bag, allowing it room to swell; boil it for three or four hours un-

til it becomes a smooth paste; mix this white farina with fourteen pounds of best flour, adding the usual quantity of yeast and salt. Allow the dough to work a certain time near the fire, after which divide into loaves, and it will be found to produce from twenty-eight to thirty pounds of excellent white bread.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VII., No. 12, : : : December, 1856.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher can continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they settle their bill, and order the papers discontinued.
4. If any subscriber removes to another place without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction they are held responsible.
5. The court has decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of an intentional fraud.

Close of the 7th Volume.

The present number completes the 7th volume of the Farmer and Planter. What say our friends and patrons—are they satisfied? Have we, in a whole year's labor, given them the worth of one dollar? If so, we offer them again our services with an unabated devotion to their cause. Let them speak out *favorably*, by forwarding their own, and as many as they may be disposed or able to obtain, subscriptions for the 8th volume; or *unfavorably*, by directing us at once to discontinue their paper, not forgetting, as is too often the case with our quitting subscribers, to pay up arrearages with their order to stop; otherwise, we may not stop, our rule being to discontinue no paper to persons who are in our debt, unless we are informed that they are not able or too dishonest to pay. We have the names of several of this latter class, standing uncredited on our books, which we intend to place on our

black list, for the benefit of other publishers. Such men, if they deserve the name, should not go unwhipped. In these remarks, we allude to no honest subscriber, who has, merely through neglect, and with no intention of fraud, let their accounts run on from one to seven years; and we have on our books the names of many such, who, we do trust, will take the hint, send up their dues, and instead of interest, as many new names as they may be able to procure. This a number of our remiss friends have done in the past year, and which we considered as making the *amende honorable* in a handsome and most acceptable manner.

If spared, we shall commence our eight volume in January, with as cheering prospects as have at the commencement of any previous volume, greeted us.

Acknowledgments.

Since our last, we have received from Mr. D. REDMOND, a very neatly got-up and most comprehensive "Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, Green House and Exotic Plants, Hedge Plants, &c., &c.," all of which are cultivated, and for sale at his "Fruitland Nursery," Augusta Ga. For further information, we refer our readers to Mr. REDMOND's advertisement in the last and present numbers of our paper, which we inadvertently omitted to notice in our last No. And whilst on the subject, we would again refer to the advertisement of Mr. WM. SUMMER, of Pomaria, S. C. We have recently had the pleasure of exercising at least four of the senses on a beautiful and interesting display of Mr. S.'s fruit, at our late Fair at Columbia.

State Agricultural Society.

As our readers are aware, the first Fair of the State Agricultural Society came off on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th ultimo. It was the first State Fair that we ever had the pleasure of attending, except one, and we confess that we were gratified and delighted—that it altogether exceeded our most sanguine expectations—the half had never been told us, nor shall we pretend to tell the one-hundredth part of what we saw and heard. The preparations of our able and energetic Executive Committee, in the short time allotted them, as much astonished us as did the Exhibition itself. The laying out and enclosing of the Grounds—the splendid and capacious buildings for the different departments—the proper location of the long ranges of horse and cattle stalls, which were well constructed and of ample dimensions—the hog, sheep and goat pens—the poultry house, &c., &c., all convinced us that a master workman had been at the helm. The machinery, agricultural implements, carriages, &c., so arranged as to admit of being seen at all times without crowding. The spacious building, with its smooth working engine "in full blast," for operating machinery ranged through its whole length, much attracted our attention, having somewhat a mechanical turn. And so did the Agricultural, Horticultural and Arboricultural Hall, containing the products of the farm, orchard, garden and hot-house; here every thing good to eat

and pleasant to look upon, might be seen. But the great attraction of a very large majority of the visitors, was the Ladies' Hall, where all their pretty and useful things, including themselves, might be seen in full perfection. We dare not attempt a description, or even an enumeration of the contents of this well-planned and most spacious building, which a friend much more competent to the task, has promised to take some notes on, at our request.

We had intended to make some special remarks on machinery, agricultural implements—particularly plows—the plowing match which most attracted our attention, and other matters, not forgetting friend MAHAY's Patent Bee Hives with their well-educated, good-manually occupants; but our space at this time will not admit of it. Owing to the manner in which the premium lists were read out, and which, we regret, though do not desire to attach any blame to the Committee for, as the want of time, we presume was the cause, many worthy exhibitors of animals and articles, but little, if any thing, inferior to those receiving premiums, must pass unnoticed and without due credit. At many of the State Fairs, and at all District Fairs that have come under our notice, the awards of Committees are read with whatever remarks they choose to make relative to the merits of competing objects, by the Chairman of each Committee, which is calculated to give much more satisfaction to competitors, than the course pursued by us in almost every instance of reading out the awards only. At the late North Carolina Fair, the full reports made out by each awarding Committee are published, as we find them in the "Carolina Cultivator;" and it may be that such publication is intended by our Committee. We trust that it will be done, as we are convinced from the many remarks we have heard relative this matter, of its importance.

On referring to our list of premiums, which we take from the "Carolinian," it will be seen that our Committee have acted with great liberality in fixing them. These premiums are derived from the State appropriation and membership of the Society. The amount accruing from admissions to the Fair, entries, &c., which had not been ascertained when we left, with a large accession of membership, as we hope and believe we shall obtain in another year, will add considerably to our disposable funds at the next Fair, which, from the spirit that has been aroused by the gratifying success of this, will greatly eclipse even its splendor.

The following gentlemen are re-elected officers for the ensuing year.

President—A. P. CALHOUN.

Vice Presidents—Thos. B. Byrd, George Seaborn, Thomas E. Powe, R. S. Porcher, Jacob Slowman, N. A. Peay.

Executive Committee—J. U. Adams, E. G. Palmer, R. J. Gage, J. Foster Marshall, Dr. R. Harlee, A. G. Summer. The latter elected Secretary.

The two new members were elected to supply vacancies from Dr. R. W. Gibbs, and Col. O. M. Dantzer, declining a re-election.

NOTICE:—INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.—
See advertisement under this head. Female
complaints, Venereal Affections, Dyspepsia, Dis-
eases of the Heart and Liver, &c., &c., will meet
with due attention. [Nov. 1, 6m]

State Agricultural Society.

LIST OF AWARDS

At the First Fair, held in November, 1856, at
Columbia, S. C.

HORSES.

FIRST CLASS—HEAVY [DRAFT HORSES.

Best Stallion, over 4 years old, (Butler,) \$20.
S. Bobo, Hollysville.

Best Stallion, over 3 years old, (Pendleton,) \$15.
W. Boggs, Pickens.

Best Brood Mare, \$20. C. J. Bollin, Columbia.

Best Filly, 2 years old, \$10 J. D. Williams, Laurens.

SECOND CLASS—BLOOD HORSES.

Best Stallion, over 4 years old, (Butler,) \$20.
T. G. Bacon, Edgefield.

Best Stallion, over 3 years old, (Monarch,) \$15.
A. C. Garlington, Newberry.

Best Stallion, over 2 years old, \$10. W. G. Rice, Laurens.

Best Brood Mare, (Fanny,) \$20. J. D. Williams.

THIRD CLASS—PONIES, INCLUDING ALL SMALL VARIETIES.

Best Stallion over 4 years, (Spanish,) \$20.
A. G. Summer.

Best Mare, (Lady Jane,) \$20. Allen Vance, Greenwood.

Best Filly, 3 years old, (Mary Bell,) \$15. W. Hitchcock.

Best Filly, 2 years old, \$10. B. F. Starling.
Recommended to notice animals exhibited
by J. K. Vance and Miss C. P. Summer.

MIXED MORGAN AND CANADIAN.

Recommended premiums to J. Cresswell, Abbeville, for Stallion 7 years old, \$10. J. D. Williams, Milton, \$10. Gen. J. Gillam, Greenwood, Colt; two years, \$10.

FIFTH CLASS.—MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES.

Best single-harness Horse, raised in South Carolina, \$10. W. D. Peck, Columbia.

Best saddle Horse, in South Carolina, \$10. Thos. Taylor, Columbia.

Best heavy draft Horse, (gelding,) raised in South Carolina \$10. J. G. Williams, Milton.

Best pair of matched Horses (open to the world,) \$20. T. J. Robertson, Columbia.

Best single-harness Horse (open to the world,) \$10. J. P. MacFie, Fairfield.

Best saddle Horse, (open to the world,) \$10 A. R. Autery, Union district.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

The best Imported Jack, \$20. Thomas Davis, Richland, S. C.

The best imported Jennett, \$10. Thomas Davis.

The best S. C. Raised Jack, \$20. A. C. Fuller, Laurens, S. C.

MULES.

The best single Mule, \$20. Thomas Davis.

The best, 2 year old, \$10. J. A. Eichelberger, Laurens.

The best, 1 year old, \$10. J. A. Eichelberger.

WORKING OXEN.

The best single Yoke, \$20. B. F. Stairley.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, CATTLE.

FIRST CLASS—DEVONS.

The best Bull, three years old, \$20. J. N. Herndon, Newberry.

The best Bull, one year old, \$10. J. D. Williams, Laurens.

The best Bull Calf, \$5. G. H. Waring, Georgia.

The best Cow, three years old, \$20. G. H. Waring, Georgia.

The best Heifer, two years old, \$15. A. G. Summer, Pomaria, S. C.

The best Heifer, one year old, \$10. Leroy Springs, Charlotte, N. C.

The best Heifer Calf, \$5. A. G. Summer, Pomaria, S. C.

SECOND CLASS—DURHAMS.

The best Bull, three years old, \$20. F. Hampton, Richland, S. C.

The best Bull, one year old, \$10. B. F. Stairley, Laurens.

The best Bull Calf, \$5. F. Hampton.

The best Cow, \$20. F. Hampton.

The best Heifer, 2 years old, \$15. F. Hampton.

The best Heifer, 1 year old, \$10. J. W. Parker, Columbia, S. C.

The best Heifer Calf, \$5. F. Hampton.

THIRD CLASS—AYRSHIRES.

The best Bull, 3 years old, \$20. B. F. Stairley.

FIFTH CLASS—BRAHMINS.

The best Bull, 3 years old, \$20. Thomas Davis, Richland, S. C.

The best Bull, 2 years old, \$15. J. W. Parker, Columbia, S. C.

The best Bull, 1 year old, \$10. J. W. Ford, Flat Rock, S. C.

The best Cow, 3 years old \$20. J. W. Ford.

The best Heifer, 2 years old, \$15. J. W. Parker.

The best Heifer Calf, \$5. Thos. Davis.

GRADES.

The best Milking Cow, \$20. A. B. Springs, York.

Best Grade Bull, \$10. B. Davidson, N. C.

SHEEP.

FIRST CLASS—MERINOES.

The best Buck, \$10. Hon. R. F. W. Allston.

SECOND CLASS—SOUTH DOWNS.

The best Buck, 2 years old, \$10 J. D. Williams, Laurens.

The best Buck, 1 year old, \$10. A. G. Summer.

The best Pen of Ewes, 2 years, \$10. Dr. W. R. Holt, N. C.

The best Pen of Ewe Lambs, \$10. A G Summer.

THIRD CLASS---LEICESTER OR BAKEWELL.

The best Buck, 1 year, \$10. F Hampton.

The best pen of Ewes, \$10. F Hampton.

FIFTH CLASS---NATIVES AND GRADES.

The best pen of Ewes, \$5. Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.

The best Foreign Imported Buck and Ewe, (broad tail,) \$10. Mrs M R Singleton, Richland.

CASHMERE GOATS.

The best Thorough-Bred Ram, \$10. F Hampton.

The best Thorough-Bred Ewe, \$10. F Hampton.

The best pair of Grades, \$5 Dr J B Davis, Monticello, S. C.

SWINE.

The best Suffolk Boar, \$10. A G Summer.

The best Suffolk Sow, \$10. A G Summer.

The best Essex Boar, \$10. J A Eichelberger.

The best Essex Sow, \$10. J A Eichelberger.

The best Berkshire Boar, \$10. A G Summer.

The best Berkshire Sow, \$10. A G Summer.

The best Litchfield Boar, \$10. J W Parker.

The best Litchfield Sow, \$10. J. W. Parker.

The best Litter of Berkshire Pigs, \$10. A G Summer.

POULTRY.

The best pair of Southern raised Dorkings, \$5. M Ross Davis.

Best pair Barn-yard Fowls, \$5. Wm Summer.

Best pair large Eastern Fowls, \$5. Misses Annie and Sallie Hampton.

Best pair Game Fowls, \$5. A G Summer.

Best pair Mexican Fowls, \$5. Wm Summer.

Best pair Sebright Bantams, \$5. Wm Summer.

Best pair White Turkeys, \$5. Mrs S Fair.

Best pair Bremen Geese, \$5. Wm Summer.

Best pair Hong Kong Geese, \$5. Wm Summer.

Best pair small Chinese Geese, \$5. A G Summer.

Best pair Muscovy Ducks, \$5. T J Robertson.

Best pair black Java Ducks, \$5. Miss Mary Hampton.

Best African Bantams, \$5. Miss M. Hampton.

Best White Guineas, \$5. J S Birge.

MECHANICAL PREMIUMS.

SOUTHERN FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The best Cast Iron Turning one horse Plow, \$5. J G B Gill.

The best Cast Iron Turning two horse Plow, \$5. E Whitman & Co., Baltimore.

The best Wrought Iron one horse Turning Plow, \$5. G W Cooper.

The best Wrought Iron two horse Turning Plow, \$5. H D Hampton.

Best Wrought Iron Subsoil Plow, \$5. J G B Gill, Chester.

Best Wrought Iron one horse Plow, \$5. G W Cooper.

Best Wrought Iron two horse Plow, \$5. H D Hamiter.

Best Wrought Iron Cotton Scraper Plow, \$5. J B Ewart.

Best Wrought Iron Sweep, \$5. G W Cooper.

Best Southern Road Wagon, \$10. Gower, Cox & Markley.

Best Southern dump cart, one horse, silver Medal. Miss Summer's slave York.

Best Southern Fan, silver Medal. N W Furber.

Best Southern Straw Cutter, Silver Medal.

Best Southern Corn and Cob Crusher, Silver Medal.

Best Southern Corn Sheller, Silver Medal.

Best Southern Seed Planter, Silver Medal. E Whitman & Co.

Best Cotton Gin, South Carolina made, Gold Medal. J Simpson.

Best and largest lot of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Gold Medal. E Whitman & Co.

MACHINERY.

Best Steam Engine for Agricultural purposes, at work on ground, Gold Medal. W Leiby.

For Engine for Society, Gold Medal. W Glaze & Co.

Best Improved Grist Mill, \$10. J McCreight, Winsboro.

Time Piece, Gold Medal. B Rawls, Columbia.

MANUFACTURE IN WOOD AND IRON.

Best Wardrobe, Silver Medal. M H Berry.

Best pair of Sash, Silver Medal. C Beck.

Mention honorably pair Sash, by L McCully, Lewisville.

Best Cooking Stove of Georgia Iron, Silver Medal. W H Goodrich & Co.

Best Washing Machine of Georgia Iron, Silver Medal. W H Goodrich & Co.

Best Hand Saw, Silver Medal. H Williams, Georgia.

Best Marking Plates (Copper and Tin,) Silver Medal. W T Walter.

Best Pulley and Blocks, Silver Medal. J N Robertson.

Best Bedstead, Southern Wood, \$5. A J Counts.

Most convenient Rocking Chair, Southern wood, Silver Medal. J. W. Hudson.

Best Window and Rail Car Blind, each, Silver Medal. J N Robertson.

Best Pannel Door, Silver Medal. J N Robertson.

Best Nest of Ozier or Willow Baskets, Plate. Mrs McGregor, Anderson, S. C.

Best Palmetto Baskets, Plate. Ada Lynch, Palatka, Florida.

Best Brace Pistols, Silver Medal. W Glaze & Co.

Best close Family Carriage, combining convenience, safety and lightness, Southern make, Gold Medal. Gower, Cox & Markley.

Best Buggy, Silver Medal. Brennen & Carroll.

Best Hubs and Spokes, Silver Medal. Gower, Cox & Markley.

Best and largest exhibition of Iron Castings, Silver Medal. W Glaze & Co.

Best Phaeton Top Buggy, Silver Medal. P F Prazee.

Best Walking Cane, Silver Medal. J Peckham.

Best Bird Cage, Silver Medal. D M Clark.

MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.

Best and most useful Carriage Harness, Silver Medal. L Hawley.

Best and most useful Double Buggy Harness, Silver Medal. T Beggs.

Best Single Buggy Harness, Silver Medal. Hopson and Sutphen.

Best and most useful Gentleman's Saddle, Silver Medal. Hopson & Sutphen.

Best pair Water-Proof and Pump Boots, each Silver Medal. J Oliver.

Best Dozen Brogans, Silver Medal. G M Thompson & Co.

Honorably mention Brogans by S Alden, Camden.

Best pair Hunting Boots, Silver Medal. Bruns & Eilhardt.

Honorably mention pair Water Proof Boots by M Ehrlich, and Pump Soles by J Boyd.

Best Travelling Trunk, Silver Medal. Hopson Sutphen.

Largest and best collection Southern Tanned Leather, consisting of Calf, Sole and Harness, Silver Medal. F Lynch, Kershaw.

NICELLANEOUS.

For Architecture of buildings on the ground, Tea Set. G E Walker.

For best case of genuine Medicines, suitable for family use, and the Southern practitioner, Silver Cup. J H Boatwright.

Best specimens of Fire Brick and Terra Cotta, each. Silver Medal. J D Dalay.

Mention honorably, two Rosewood Pianos and 1 Rosewood Melodion, S Gardner. One elegant Rosewood Piano, N Ramsay, and a Water Tank in tin iron, (water heated by cooking stove,) by A Palmer.

HATS.

Best Gent's Hat, manufactured in South Carolina, Silver Cup, \$10. T Goodwin, Tylersville, South Carolina.

FIELD CROPS.

The largest crop of Corn grown upon two acres or more of upland, Silver Pitcher. Dr J W Parker, Columbia, S. C. (149 bushels, 1 peck, 2 quarts, on first acre, 116 bushels, 3 pecks, 3 quarts, on second.)

The largest crop of Wheat grown upon two acres or more of improved low land, Silver Pitcher. Dr A B Crook, Greenville, S. C.

The largest crop of Pindars on an acre, \$10. F Bulkley, Gadsden, S. C.

SAMPLES OF FIELD CROPS.

The best bushel of Wheat, \$5. Dr A B Crook.

The best bushel of Corn, \$5. O Woodward, Winnsboro, S. C.

The best variety of Sweet Potatoes, \$5. F Bulkley.

The best variety of Short Staple Cotton, \$5. J D Strother, Fairfield.

The best bushel of upland Rice, \$5. A P Calhoun, Pendleton.

The best bushel of Pindars, \$5. C W Sprowl, White Hall.

COTTON BALES.

The best ten bales upland Cotton, \$39. B R Cockrell, Fairfield.

The best five bales upland Cotton, \$20. B R Cockrell, Fairfield.

The best one bale upland Cotton, \$10. T J Ancrum, Kershaw.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

FRUIT TREES, &C.

The largest and best collection of Southern Seedling Apple Trees, \$20. W Summer.

The largest and best collection of Peach Trees, \$20. W Summer.

The best and largest collection of Pears, \$20. W Summer.

The greatest variety and best collection of Strawberry Plants, \$5. W Summer.

HEDGE PLANTS.

The largest collection of Osage Orange, or other Plants, (South Carolina raised,) with a description of the best method of planting, trimming, and training the hedge, \$20. W Summer.

The Best collection of Osier or Basket Willow Plants or Cutting, (as above,) \$10. W Summer.

Macartney Rose \$10. W Summer.

ABORICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

The best collection of Evergreen Trees, \$10. J Crammond.

The best collection of Green House Plants, exhibited by one person. \$10. T Learmont.

The finest collection of Roses, \$10. T Learmont.

The best collection of Verbenas, \$5. T Learmont.

The most beautiful Boquet, Plate. Miss Carrie Mayrant.

FRUITS—PEACHES.

Early Amelia, \$2½. I D Mordecai.

Early Honest John, \$2½. Dr J H Boatwright.

Purce de Pomponne, \$2½. J L Clark.

Hybrid Peaches, \$5. Dr A P Wylie.

Tippecanoe, \$2½. Dr T R Center.

Late Heath Cling, \$2½. E J Scott.

Late Seedling, \$2½. J Nunnemaker.

Chinese Cling, \$2½. J A Crawford.

APPLES

Early Yellow Harvest, \$5. A G Summer.

Best late Seedling, \$5. W D Kersh.

Late Wingard, \$2½. H A Meetze.

Allen Pippin, \$5. Dr T R Center.

Largest Table Apples, \$10. W Summer.

Largest Southern Seedlings, \$10. W Summer.

PEARS.

Early Seedling, (upper crust,) \$5. Wm Summer.

Late Pears, \$2½. Mrs R P Mayrant.

Best and largest Variety, \$10. E J Scott.

PLUMS.

Best Plain Richland, \$5. Capt H Lyons.

Largest and best Collection, \$5. Dr J J Kersh.

GRAPES.

Best Foreign under glass, \$10. Capt. H. Lyons.

Best in open air, \$10. Dr J J Kersh.
Herbemont Madeira, \$24. W Barclay.

QUINCES.

Best Collection, \$5. W Summer.

SOUTHERN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best pair Woollen Blankets, \$10. Mrs J A Cook,

Best 10 yards (negro) Woollen Cloth, \$5. Mrs A Boyd.

Best 10 yards Woollen Carpeting, \$5. Mrs S Reid.

Best Coverlet of Wool, \$5. Mrs J Cresswell.

Best piece of Flannel, \$5. Mrs S Austing.

Best pair of Woollen Socks or Stockings.

Best Jeans, \$5. Mrs Boggs, Pendleton.

Silver Medal. Mrs M A Woodward.

Best Spring Mattress, Silver Medal. J Hovres.

Best Cotton Bagging, \$10. Plough Lines, \$5

Bale Rope, \$10. J S & A Hill.

Best Yarn \$10. Messrs Lester & Sons, Greenville, S. C.

SILK.

Best specimen of Sewing Silk, Plate. Miss S Summers.

Best specimen of Reeled and Raw Silk, Plate. Mrs J C Reid.

Best Reeled and Sewing Silk, Plate. Mrs C M Wilson.

Best Silk Flannel, Plate. Mrs J H Baskin.

Best specimen of Silk Socks, Plate. Mrs J C Reid.

Best specimen of Silk Handkerchief, \$5 Mrs J C Reid.

KNITTING, NETTING AND CROCHET, IN THREAD.

Best Collar, \$5 Miss Anna Holman.

Best Child's Hat, \$3. Miss M A Swygert.

Best Socks, Plate. Mrs M A Woodward.

Best Quilt, crocheted, \$5. Miss P E Whitney.

Best "Tidy," Silver Medal. Mrs M A Woodward.

Best Table Cover, Plate. Mrs M A Woodward.

Best Shawl, \$5. Mrs W J Jackson Cheraw.

Best Reticule, Plate. Miss Margaret Crawford.

FRENCH NEEDLE WORK

Most Beautiful Undersleeves, Plate. Miss S Graesser, Charleston.

Most beautiful Handkerchief, Plate Miss S E Scott, Columbia.

PATCH WORK.

Best Patch Work Quilt in Cotton, \$10. Miss E M Mobley, Fairfield.

Best Silk Velvet Quilt, \$10. Mrs S Fair, Columbia.

Best Patch Work Quilt in Silk, \$10. Mrs W Gregg.

Best Raised Work Quilt, \$10. Miss M C Chappell, Fairfield.

Best imitation of Marseilles, \$10. Mrs J Bryce, Columbia.

Best woven Counterpane, (South Carolina made,) \$10. J S & A Hill.

RAISED WORSTED WORK—FRAMED TAPETRY WORK.

Best Piano Cover (raised work,) \$10 Mrs M E. Brady.

Best Table Cover, (raised work,) \$5 Mrs M E. Brady.

Best Raised Work, (Picture,) \$10 Mrs A P. Calhoun.

Best Mat Cover, Plate. Miss N T Benson.

Best Chair Cover, (raised work,) Silver Medal. Miss S H Crook.

Best Ottoman Cover (raised work,) Silver Plate. Mrs C L Earle, Lexington.

EMBROIDERY IN SILK FLOSS, CHIAN STITCH OR BRAID.

Best Lady's Vest, Plate. Mrs Henderson, Abbeville.

Best Child's Dress, Plate. Miss Fannie Palmer, Columbia.

Best Lady's Reticule, Plate. Miss Williamson.

KNITTING, NETTING OR CROCHET, IN CREWEL OR SILK.

Best pair Embroidered Chairs, Miss Martha B Lyles, Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS FANCY WORK.

Best Work-stand, Plate. Mrs C M Sill.

Best Book-binding, Silver Medal C R Stokes.

Best Painted Skirt, Plate. Mrs S C Williams.

Best Fly-brush, Plate. Mrs J K Schumpert.

Best Fancy Work-stand, inlaid with pearl, Miss Helen Graham.

Best Flower Vases, Plate. Mrs. John Waties.

Best Gold Comb, Silver Medal Mrs Maynard.

Best Vase Artificial Flowers, Plate. Mrs G Garrett.

Best Fancy Work-box, Plate. Mrs William Zoble.

SPANISH OR AMERICAN NEEDLE WORK

Best Collar and Chemisette, \$5. Mrs J I Gracey, Columbia.

Best Child's Dress, Plate. Mrs J T Fleming, Columbia.

WAX AND SHELL WORK.

The best Wax Work in fruit and flowers, \$5 Miss J N Whinter, Anderson.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.

The Best Osnaburg, 8 ounces to the yard, Society's Gold Medal. J G Gibbes & Co., Columbia Mills.

The best bale Shirting, \$10. W. Gregg, Graniteville.

The best bale Sheeting \$10. W. Gregg.

The best bale of Cotton Yarns, comprising all the Nos., \$10. Messrs. Lester & Sons, Greenville.

The best piece of Bagging, made of cotton, J S & A Hill.

The best piece Kerseys, cow hair and wool, \$5. Mrs S Fair.

The best bale of Blankets, Southern wool, \$10. Mrs J A Cook.

The best Cotton Rope, \$10. J S & A Hill.

The best Cotton Plow Line, \$5. J S & A Hill.

PAPER.

Best Book Printing Paper, Silver Medal.—
South Carolina Manufacturing Company, Bath.

Best News Printing Paper, Silver Medal.
South Carolina Manufacturing Company, Bath.

Best Manilla Wrapping Paper, Silver Medal.
South Carolina Manufacturing Company, Bath.

BACON AND MUTTON HAMS, FLOUR, & C

Best Hams, 3 in number, \$5. B R Cockrell.

Best barrel of flour, \$5. Dr W R Holt, N C.
DAIRY.

Best jar of 'fresh South Carolina Butter, 10
pounds, \$10. Mrs R C Gillam, Greenwood,
S C.

Best South Carolina made Cheese, \$10. Mrs.
E Boho, Cross Anchor, S C.

RECLAIMING LAND AND HYGIENE.

For the best and most economical mode of
resuscitating worn out Land, based upon actual
experiment, Silver Pitcher, \$30. R J Gage,
Union.

Best Essay on plantation Hygiene, \$30. R
J Gage.

SCULPTURE AND PAINTING, (BY NATIVE
ARTISTS.)

For best specimens of Southern Landscape
Painting from nature, (in oil,) \$20. E Dovilliers.

For best Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c.,
Silver Medal. J T Zealy.

For best specimen of Fruit Painting, Silver
Medal. E Dovilliers.

Best Photographs, Silver Medal. Kingsmore
& Weaver.

For best specimen of Fancy Painting, Silver
Medal. E Dovilliers.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Best Scuppernong Wine, \$5. Dr Willis Ford.

Best Native Wine, \$5. Mrs R F Simpson.

Best Blackberry Wine, \$5. Miss C P Summer,
Pomaria.

Best Cider, \$5. Mrs J C Reed, Pickens.

Best box Prunes, \$5. Miss C P Summer.

Best Tomato Ketchup, \$5, Miss C P Summer.

Best bushel Dried Apples, \$5. Miss C P
Summer.

Best jar Pickles. Mrs F W McMaster.

Best Plum Jelly, Mrs Mary E Davis, Monticello.

Best Sweet Tomato Pickles. Mrs Mary E Davis

Best Cherry Sherbet, Mrs Mary E Davis.

Best Syrup of Chinese Sugar Cane, R Peters, Jr Georgia.

Best Quince Jelly, Miss Mary H Adams.

Best Haw Jelly, Mrs Wm Clarkson.

Best Preserved Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c.,
Plate. Miss C Mayrant, Columbia.

Best Olives, Mrs Eliz. Lyons, Columbia.

Best Domestic Raisins. Mrs Eliza Lyons, Columbia.

Best jar Leaf Lard, 30 pounds, \$5. Mrs J
Cresswell.

Best 20 pounds Hard Domestic Soap, \$5. Miss
M Houseal.

Best Dried Plums. Miss M Houseal.

Best Dried Figs, Mrs Ann C Ruff.

Best Tomato Raisins, Mrs Ann C Ruff.

Best Preserved Peaches, Mrs F Bulkley,
Richland.

Best Preserved Citron Melon, Mrs F Bulkley.

LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	STATE.	AM'T.
Rev J G Landrum, Thickety Fork,	S C	\$3.00	
John C Massey, Honea Path,	"	1.	
John Knight, Brewerton,	"	1.	
Hon A McQueen, Cheraw,	"	2.	
S R Black, Columbia,	"	2.	
Hon Benj Gause, Brittons Neck,	"	1.	
J B McRacking, Conwayboro,	"	1.	
H A Jones, Abbeville C. H.,	"	2.	
Dr W H Harrington, Newberry C. H.,	"	1.	
Dr J H Dogan, Unionville, (vols 5 & 6)	"	2.	
Jacob Stronmar, Blackville,	"	2.	
W J Ball, Charleston,	"	2.	
M G Gibbs, "	"	1.	
Strawberry Ag'l Soc'y, Charleston,	"	2.	
Dr J B Davis, Monticello,	"	1.	
W E Hardy, Mayhenton, (vol. 7.)	"	1.	
J DuBose Porcher, Blackoak,	"	1.	
S S Tomkins, Edgefield C. H., (vols.			
5, 6, 7, 8, 9.)	"	5.	
S McClanahan, Saluda, (vol. 6.)	"	1.	
A L Dearing, Oakland, (vol. 5 & 6.)	"	2.	
H M White, Fort Mills, (vol. 7 & 8.)	"	2.	
R A Herron, Winnsboro, (vol. 5 & 7.)	"	2.	
Gen H A Aiken, " (vols 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.)	"	5.	
Alex Tayler, Columbia, (vols. 5, 6, 7)	"	3.	

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH.

General Commission Merchants,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WHEAT,
FLOUR, CORN, BACON, HAY, LARD,
BUTTER, WHISKEY, AND PRODUCE AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

Strict personal attention paid to sales of
any of the above; liberal advances made, and
prompt returns.

December, 1856.

[12--15]

POMARIA NURSERIES.

THE PROPRIETORS having for many
years given care to selecting all the
choice Fruits offered for sale. Trees grown and adapted
to our soil and climate. His collection also embraces
RARE EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL
SHRUBS and ROSES in great variety. APPLE
TREES, standard and dwarf, of all the best varieties,
including many Southern Seedlings, ripening from
May to November. PEARS, standard and dwarf,
best varieties. PEACHES of the best Northern
kinds, including many choice Southern varieties, ripening
from June to November. CHERRIES,
standard and dwarf. PLUMS, APRICOTS, NECTARINES,
QUINCES, FIGS, GRAPE VINES,
ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH MORROW
CHESNUTS, STRAWBERRY PLANTS of the
best kinds, ASPARAGUS and HORSE RADISH
ROOTS, &c.

Priced Catalogues sent to all applicants.

WM. SUMMER,
Pomaria, S. C.

INDEX TO VOLUME 7.

A	Page.		Page.
Animals, fattening of.....	37	Cotton, Calhoun seed,....	14
Agriculture, American.....	40	Corn and cob-meal for horses,....	16
Agricultural Society, State 41, 136, 155, 183, 207		Correspondents, our corps of.....	17
Acknowledgments, ....42, 63, 135, 183, 278		Corn cob, or husk of bran or wheat,	36
Agricultural Society, Newberry,.....45, 162		Corn and cob mill, Sinclair's.....	40
Ants, destruction of.....	46	Cow stables and sheds,....	40
Ashes and Plaster in the hill for corn,	57	Calhoun Cotton,.....	43
Apple, nutriment in the.....	79	Cattle, to remove vermin from.....	45
An Agricultural Department of the Nation- al Government,.....	102	Cramp,.....	45
Address, Col. Simkin's.....	111	Cattle, mange in.....	45
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Clubs,....	111	Corn cobs in the roof of a horse's mouth,..	55
Agricultural division of the Patent Office....	125	Corn, ashes and plaster in the hill for.....	57
Agricultural papers, value and importance of	146	Clover, red, &c.....	60
Agricultural department of the General Government--Strictures, &c.....	163	Correspondents, to.....	63, 112, 159
Agricultural interest, education, &c.....	175	Clover culture, division of the farm, &c.....	71
Apples, to make pure wine from.....	179	Colic in horses, remedy for.....	77
Animals, castration of.....	180	Cows, soiling.....	78
Agricultural reform--shallow plowing, &c.....	186	Chinese potato, the.....	84
Animals, fattening of.....	191	Cotton-topping--5 years experience,.....	84
Agricultural Society of U. S.....	202	Contributions,.....	87
Alloys or combination of metals, manufac- ture of.....	222	Corn not injured by peas,.....	88
Agricultural Society, N. Y. State.....	231	Cisterns, rain water.....	109
Address, B. F. Stairley's, Esq.,.....	239	Cranberry cure for erysipelas,....	113
Agricultural Society, Anniversary meeting of the Laurens.....	250	Cotton culture.....	113
Animals, to relieve choked.....	253	Corn, plaster on, &c.....	128
Apologetic,.....	258	Corn, Dr. Fuller's prize acre of.....	133
Advertisers, defaulting.....	24	Corn, joint worm in.....	132
Agricultural Fairs, - - - - -	271	Cement, rice.....	234
Animals, how to fatten, - - - - -	275	Crops and seasons,.....	136
A snail calculation, - - - - -	277	Corn planting and culture of.....	137
A profitable garden, - - - - -	273	Crops, the.....	138
		Cisterns--cure for scratches, &c.....	149
B		Cotton, how to get a stand of.....	149
Blood Stock---what is it,....	33	Cotton culture,.....	150
Beasts that perish, the.....	36	Cows' teats, warts on--remedy.....	151
Book vs. practical farming,.....	65	Cements,.....	158
Behind the age,.....	73	Come up the country,.....	159
Book farming,.....	82, 95	Cotton, &c.....	159
Beans--turtle soup from.....	89	Crops, the.....	159
Butter, premium.....	124	Credit,....	160
Bug, striped, remedy against the.....	140	Calves, water for.....	165
Bermuda or joint grass,.....	165	Cotton seed and its uses,....	173
Building materials, chemistry of.....	197	Cotton seed,....	175
Bees,.....	206	Corn and the wire worm,.....	179
Bordeaux peach,....	207	Cutting timber,.....	180
Bacon, curing of.....	217	Castration of animals,.....	180
Building, general rules for.....	225	Cheap way of underdraining,.....	180
Book Bindery,.....	258	Charcoal and plaster,....	181
Barometer,.....	259	Classification of soils,.....	182
Butter Making, - - - - -	274	Colic in horses, remedy for.....	187
Bread, to make good - - - - -	278	Cucumbers, large yield of.....	194
Bread, excellent light - - - - -	276	Candles, adamantine.....	194
		Chemistry of building materials,.....	197
C		Cabbins for negroes,.....	204
Corn, culture of.....	10	Communications,.....	208, 230
		Curing bacon,.. - - - - -	217
		Cheese, Southern.....	215
		Culture of strawberries,....	219, 232
		Cough in horses,.....	226
		Crops, varieties of.....	229

INDEX TO VOLUME 7.

Crops, army worm, cattle, hogs fattening, &c.	231	Guano, comparative experiments with	195
Crops—corn and pork raising recommended	243	Good rules for farmers	201
Cow pea	245	Gravel in horses	208
Chinese sugar cane	251	H	
Cancers, cure for	252, 253	Hogs, management of	30, 57, 113
Chinese sugar cane and Georgia syrup	260	Hogs and sheep, staggers in	53
Cattle and sheep, winter management of	264	Hog ranges	59
Cotton, report on the culture of	269	Hogs, breeds and management	76
Close of the 7th volume	277	Herds grass, report on	79
D		Hole and corner club, experiments of the	82
Definition of terms used in agriculture	81	Albermarle	82
Draining land by wells	55	Hogs, management of a stock of	99
Dhoora, the	55	Hogs, measles in	146
Dhoora corn or Egyptian millet	81	Heaves, a horse with the	148
Dogs and foxes	56	Home department	152
Dignity of labor	104	Health, fruit beneficial to	181
Deposit of peat and marl	110	Horses, remedy for colic in	187
Ditches, blind	129	How to make shingles with a circular saw	192
Discovery—a valuable one—new paint	206	Horses, recipe for spavin in	206
De omnibus, rebus, quibusdam, alias	242	Hay-covers	206
Disinfecting agents	253	Horses, gravel in	208
Dogs, about keeping	274	Hams, a recipe for curing	218
E		Horticultural Society, Southern	228
Exchanges, new	18	Health, influence of agricultural pursuits on	246
Economy of good bargains	23	Horses, a wrinkle about the age of	253
Evil of raising mules	21	Hams, smoking	273
Editor's table	42	Horses, tea for sick	276
Experiment and its object	66	Hams, saving	273
Exploration	80	I	
Education, agricultural	85	Indian muffins	46
Erysipelas, cranberry cure for	113	Implements, take good care of your	58
Exchanges	183, 135	Itch, the mad	105
Essay—the hog	148	Irish potatoes	218
Education, agricultural interest, &c.	175	Improved method in culture, economy, &c.	202
Experiment in fodder-pulling	177	Important if true	271
Experiments with manure	196	J	
F		Japan and Oregon peas—vineyards, &c.	106
Fish, fish ponds and artificial fish breeding,		Joint worm in corn	132
a chapter on	3, 25, 47	Joint or bermuda grass	165
Farmers, raise your own hogs	33	L	
Fattening animals	37, 191	Ladies' department	44, 86, 116, 209, 223
Farmer and Planter	65	Lotus, corniculatus	162
Farming, book	82, 95, 129	Letter from "Random Shot"	216
Fruit trees, garden	83	Lock Jaw	177
Farmers, a warning to	102	M	
Fish, propagation of	103	Mule raising	17
Fishes, cultivation of	104	Mules, the evil of raising	21
Fruit trees, zinc labels for	117	Management of hogs	30
Fly poison without arsenic	141	Merchandising vs. farming	35
Farmers' Society, Pendleton	207, 232	Machine, thrashing	43
Fields, the impropriety of turning stock		Mechanics	75
upon	226	Mules, raising—a random shot	88
Food for the sick	227	Mineralogical	96
Fish, fried	277	Mad itch	105
G		Millet	111
Goats	31	Meat pudding	114
Grape vine, plant a	34	Millet for soiling and for fodder	115
Garget, to cure	46	Manure, accumulation, preparation and ap-	
Grass, report on Herds	79	plication of Stock-yard and stable	119
Grape culture	88, 109	Milk from spayed cows	127
Grass, Rescue—how to raise seed	116	Marl, application of	125
Ground grain vs. whole for stock	131	Manure—enquiry	128
Grass, wire	139	Machines, reaping	161
Grafting—the pinch	149	Millet, sugar	219
Garget in cows, cure for	165	Manufacture of alloys or combination of	
Guano, how to use	170	metals	222
Grape, grafting the	179	Mules	252
Guano	180	Mule bearing mare, points of a good	253

INDEX TO VOLUME 7.

N			
New year, the	- 17	S. C. Agricultural society	..155, 183, 207
New exchanges	- 18	Seeds postage on	.....165
Nutrient in the apple	- 79	Sweet potato, culture of the	.....175
"Nancy"	-135	Soils classification of	.....182
Newbery Agricultural society	-162	Strayed or stolen	.....183
O		Shingles, how to make with a circular saw	192
Oxen, to cure sore necks on	- 3	Scratches, remedy for	.....229
Oats and rye mixed	- 55	Stock, tomatoes for	.....228
Onions, the culture of	- 57	Salt, medical use of	.....229
Our paper	-111	Shingles on roofs, to preserve	.....229
Orchards profits of	- 128	Strawberry culture	.....223
Oregon peas	-129	Sweet potatoes preserving the	.....245
Orchard, the	-151	Salt	.....249
Occupations, variety in	-226	Sugar cane chinese	-251, ----258
Ohio state fair	-231	Sinclair's corn and cob mill	- 40
P		Society, State Agricultural,	- 278, 279
Peas, the cow	.....245	Sweet potatoes, droll way of cooking,	- 276
Points of a good mule bearing mare.	.....253	Strawberry culture,	- 265
Preserving the sweet potato,	.....245	Society, Union District Agricultural	- 267
Purging, cure for	.....35	Sick room, disinfectant for the	- 265
Pomology	.....66	T	
Potato the chinese	.....84	Threshing machine	- 43
Patent office seed	.....87	Things in general	- 52
Policy of southern planters	.....103	Trees, fruit and garden	.....83
Propagation of fish	.....103	Trees sulphur for	.....83
Pudding meat	.....114	Tomatoes, bush your	.....146
Premium butter	.....124	Timber, cutting	.....180
Physical and Intellectual pleasures of farming	124	Turnip seed	.....207
Peach grafting	.....149	Thrifless farmer, the	.....249
Poland Oats	.....193	Tomatoes for stock	.....228
Peruvian guano	.....205	Tea, how to make properly	- 276
Paint new	.....206	U	
Pendleton farmer society	207, ----232	Useful receipts	- 90, 24, 45
Potatoes Irish	.....218	Use of saliva,	-106
Preserving shingles on roofs	.....229	Use of salt in cooking vegetables	-110
Please be more explicit	.....230	Uncle sam's officers	.....159
Pomania Nursery &c.,	.....231	Underdraining, cheap way of	-180
Preserving the sweet potato	.....243	U. S. Agricultural society	.....202
Pomological and Horticultural Society,	- 263	V	
Pea weevil, the	- 272	Value and importance of agricultural papers	146
R		Vermin to destroy	.....206
Rambling thoughts	.....32	Value, of bones	.....206
Report on grasses	.....33	Valuable recipe	.....253
Respiration	.....110	Variety in occupations	-226
Remedy against the striped bug	.....140	Valley farmer	-231
Report on plantation hygiene	.....167	W	
Root grafting the rose	.....181	Wheat, great yield of	- 21
Rescuer for spavin in horses	.....206	Wheat	- 36
Recipe for curing hams	.....218	What a poor farmer cannot afford	- 54
Random thoughts	.....244	Wells, draining lands by	- 55
S		Woman's rights	- 61
Support your own mechanics	.....15	Weather, the	-53, 87
Society Newbery Agricultural	.....45	Wire grass	-139
Staggers in sheep and hogs	.....53	Wine culture in Ohio	-145
Soiling cows	.....73	Warts on cows teats—remedy	-151
Seeds patent office	.....78	Wait for the wagon	- 156
Sorgho sucre, researches on the	.....97	Water power	-159
Saliva the use of	.....106	"Wisconsin family messenger"	-161
S. W. Notes by	.....123	Water for calves	-165
Steamboats and Rail roads	.....125	Wire worm, corn and the	-179
Scarlet fever—Treatment	.....126	Wall paper, to clean	-182
Sweet potato culture of the	.....126	Wheat, a good crop of	-183
Spayed cows, milk from	.....127	Weeds	-208, 254
Seeding land to grass	.....133	Wrinkle about the age of horses,	- 253
Scarlet fever	.....135	Warning to snuff dippers,	- 260
Scratches and mange cure for	.....149	Water, simple mode of purifying	- 222
		White wash, to make	- 277
		Wheat, salt on,	- 276